



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1921.

BY

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JOHN HEYWOOD LTD.,
Printers and Publishers, Manchester and London.

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1921-1922.

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TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1921.

The Birth Rate for the year was 25·2 per 1,000, being a slight decrease on the previous year. The Death Rate was 13·9 per 1,000, the rate for the previous year being 13·7.

The Infant Mortality was 106 per 1,000 births, as compared with 98 for 1920.

The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases was 3,425, being an increase of 634 on the figure for 1920, which was 2,791.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, there being 1,746 cases notified

during the year, the general average of the Borough being about 1,000 cases.

The new Sanatorium at Marple is nearing completion, and it is hoped will be opened for the treatment of Tuberculosis in the Autumn of 1922.

The work done in connection with Venereal Diseases has increased rapidly. At the Salford Royal Hospital there were 330 Salford cases of Syphilis treated and 290 cases of Gonorrhœa, and 250 and 207 cases respectively in Outside Institutions. The full value of the work done in this direction will become more and more apparent as time goes on, but there can be no doubt that an enormous amount of good is being done.

A very great deal has been done in getting repairs to property carried out, as will be seen from the details given in the body of the Report, but leaking roofs and general dilapidations are still far too common, and property owners still show strong disinclination to look after their property in the efficient manner which was done before the war.

As the Annual Report now submitted is my last as Medical Officer of Health, I should like to record my thanks to the Health Committee for the very kind

consideration they have always shown me, and for the assistance and encouragement I have always received from them during my tenure of office.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

143, REGENT ROAD, SALFORD,

June, 1922.

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SECTION 1.

MORTALITY STATISTICS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1921.

Population—Estimated to the middle of the year	239,100						
„ (Census, 1911) „ „ „	231,380						
Births	<table><tr><td>{ Males</td><td>3,112</td><td rowspan="2">} Total</td><td rowspan="2">6,037</td></tr><tr><td>{ Females...</td><td>2,925</td></tr></table>	{ Males	3,112	} Total	6,037	{ Females...	2,925
{ Males	3,112	} Total	6,037				
{ Females...	2,925						
Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population	25.2						
Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births	106						
Deaths	<table><tr><td>{ Males</td><td>1,768</td><td rowspan="2">} Total</td><td rowspan="2">3,323</td></tr><tr><td>{ Females...</td><td>1,555</td></tr></table>	{ Males	1,768	} Total	3,323	{ Females...	1,555
{ Males	1,768	} Total	3,323				
{ Females...	1,555						
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000	13.9						
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	1.14						
Excess of Registered Births over Deaths	2,714						
Estimated Annual Increase of Population	3,861						

Density.—The mean density of the Borough is equal to 45.9 persons per acre.

Area.—The Municipal Borough of Salford has a total area of 5,202 acres.

Elevation.—The mean elevation of the Borough is 140 feet above sea-level, and varies between 85 feet and 250 feet.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

DEATHS IN WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1921.

AT ALL AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AT ALL AGES.																
	Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordshall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Weaste.	Hope.
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	1	4
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	21	2	2	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	3
Whooping cough.....	41	..	2	3	3	3	..	1	4	5	4	2	1	..	4	3	6
Diphtheria and Croup	24	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	2	2	3	..	5
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	58	3	3	5	7	9	5	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	7	3	1
Erysipelas.....	8	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberc.)	320	14	20	8	25	26	14	20	21	20	17	23	10	18	46	16	22
Tuberc: Meningitis	23	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	2	..	..	1	1	4	1	..
Other tuberculous diseases.....	48	3	2	3	1	1	6	1	4	4	2	5	3	5	3	1	4
Cancer (Malignant Disease).....	241	18	16	11	17	12	15	6	19	21	8	19	5	11	22	16	25
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																	1

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rheumatic Fever	6	1	1	1	..	1	..	2
Meningitis.....	11	1	..	1	1	..	4	2	2	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Poliomylcelitis	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	303	21	16	23	23	18	24	18	17	7	17	12	26	19	14	32	16	23
Bronchitis.....	408	12	9	21	21	28	19	34	39	31	38	24	29	28	26	27	16	27
Pneumonia (all forms).....	365	12	15	9	9	39	34	26	27	22	21	17	20	27	26	24	17	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.....	33	2	4	1	1	5	..	..	4	1	1	..	4	1	1	6	1	2
Diarrhea and Enteritis	173	2	16	5	5	9	16	19	24	5	25	8	13	4	8	8	5	6
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	18	4	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	2	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	10	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Alcoholism	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	59	2	2	2	3	4	1	8	6	5	9	1	3	2	1	6	2	4
Puerperal fever.....	6	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	15	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	220	13	17	22	10	11	15	14	13	15	15	13	12	10	15	14	16	10
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	100	3	5	10	4	1	1	11	12	5	4	6	9	4	6	7	5	8
Suicide	24	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	1	2	2	3
Other Defined Diseases	748	68	41	48	33	27	52	34	30	30	56	36	49	32	42	68	45	87
Ill-defined or Unknown	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1

TABLE M. 4.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
		640	149	87	126	172	502	837	808
ALL CAUSES—Certified	3,321	626	97	89	152	154	482	794	732
Uncertified	2	14	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever	14	..	..	..	2	3	7	1	1
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	21	1	3	8	7	1	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	41	25	13	2	..	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	24	4	3	6	11	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	58	4	1	2	2	5	13	16	15
Erysipelas	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	320	2	2	4	19	64	150	70	9
Tuberculous Meningitis	23	4	5	5	4	2	2	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	48	5	4	4	6	9	7	8	5
Cancer, malignant disease	241	..	..	..	..	1	32	121	87
Rheumatic Fever	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1
Meningitis	12	3	4	..	4	..	1	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Organic Heart Disease	303	6	..	1	5	16	52	120	103
Bronchitis	408	57	13	2	1	1	34	122	178
Pneumonia (all forms)	365	74	59	26	14	17	57	80	38
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	33	3	..	2	..	1	6	11	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	173	129	23	6	2	1	2	6	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	18	..	..	..	1	6	4	5	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	59	1	..	1	4	5	13	27	8
Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	15	2	..	..	..	1	11	1	..
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	220	213	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	100	8	5	7	16	7	13	26	18
Suicide	24	..	..	..	1	1	4	12	6
Other Defined Diseases	748	94	10	8	22	26	82	192	314
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	9	3	..	..	1	..	1	13	1
Totals	3,323	641	149	87	126	172	502	838	808

TABLE M. 7.

BIRTHS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND IN ITS WARDS,
DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE
INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.
FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Ward.	Births.		Percentage of Illegit. Births to total Births.	Deaths under One Year.		Proportion of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.		
	Total.	Illegit.		Total.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Kersal	313	7	2·2	23	2	73	69	286
Albert Park	397	6	1·5	44	3	111	104	500
Grosvenor	374	13	3·4	44	4	117	110	308
St. Matthias'	353	14	3·9	41	4	116	109	285
Trinity	293	11	3·7	31	6	105	88	545
Crescent	342	13	3·8	47	2	138	136	154
Islington	296	18	6·1	62	8	209	194	444
Regent	323	7	2·1	38	4	117	107	571
Ordsall	414	15	3·6	58	4	140	135	266
Trafford	323	20	6·2	43	4	133	128	200
Charlestown	475	20	4·2	36	4	75	70	200
St. Thomas'	305	11	3·6	31	2	101	98	182
St. Paul's	369	9	2·4	36	4	97	88	444
Seedley	496	4	0·8	43	..	86	87	..
Weaste	296	12	4·0	28	2	94	91	166
Hope	624	111*	17·6	36	3	57	64	27
Totals	5,993	291	4·8	641	56	107	102	192

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE BOROUGH FOR THE TEN YEARS 1911-1920.

Borough	55,476	2,183	3·9	6,955	446	125	122	204
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* Includes illegitimate births in the Hope Hospital.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

TABLE M. 14.

SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND THE MARRIAGE RATE, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1921.

Years. Population.		Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Marriage Rate.
		Births.	Deaths. All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1878...	160,277	44.7	27.1	5.4	2.7	0.5	3.5	1.1	3.6	1.8	185	17.9
1879*	165,899	43.0	26.7	4.2	2.9	0.4	3.7	1.2	4.3	1.8	170	15.2
1880...	171,727	41.4	27.9	7.4	2.7	0.4	3.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	197	16.6
1881...	177,760	38.8	22.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	3.1	1.1	3.6	1.6	163	16.4
1882...	179,855	39.7	23.7	4.0	2.4	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.8	1.7	177	16.9
Average 5 years.		41.5	25.6	4.8	2.6	0.4	3.4	1.1	3.5	1.8	173	16.6
1883...	181,951	37.3	23.6	3.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.7	171	16.1
1884*	184,047	38.8	24.4	4.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.7	184	16.1
1885...	186,142	37.6	23.0	3.6	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.9	174	16.1
1886...	188,238	38.5	24.8	4.1	2.6	0.5	2.8	1.3	3.3	1.8	197	15.3
1887...	190,334	36.6	25.5	4.9	2.3	0.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	2.2	195	15.4
Average 5 years.		37.3	24.3	4.1	2.6	0.5	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.9	184	15.8
1888...	192,429	37.1	24.8	3.9	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.1	3.0	2.1	184	15.2
1889...	194,525	35.9	25.1	5.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	181	16.7
1890*	196,621	36.1	27.7	4.4	2.2	0.5	2.0	1.3	3.4	3.8	198	17.5
1891...	198,775	36.3	26.0	3.4	2.2	0.5	2.2	1.1	3.7	3.0	194	18.1
1892...	200,833	35.8	24.6	4.6	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.2	2.6	2.9	186	16.7
Average 5 years.		36.2	25.6	4.3	2.1	0.5	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.7	189	16.3
1893...	203,015	34.7	24.1	4.2	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.3	211	16.2
1894...	205,220	34.3	21.1	3.3	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.3	174	17.1
1895...	207,449	35.9	25.6	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.7	229	17.4
1896*	209,703	35.6	23.1	4.2	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.7	200	18.1
1897...	211,981	35.2	23.9	5.6	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	219	18.6
Average 5 years.		35.1	23.6	4.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	207	17.5
1898...	214,284	34.9	22.8	4.2	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	213	18.6
1899...	216,612	34.1	23.9	4.4	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.7	211	18.7
1900...	218,965	33.3	25.3	4.1	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.8	208	17.3
1901...	221,212	29.2	21.7	4.2	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	205	17.9
1902*	222,233	34.0	19.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.1	157	18.4
Average 5 years.		33.1	22.6	3.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.3	199	18.2
1903...	223,260	32.6	19.4	2.9	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	168	18.1
1904...	224,299	32.4	21.4	4.4	2.0	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	193	21.5
1905...	225,327	31.8	17.7	2.6	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	148	17.8
1906...	226,367	31.2	19.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	162	18.6
1907...	227,413	30.6	18.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	140	17.9
Average 5 years.		31.7	19.2	3.1	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	162	18.3

TABLE M. 14—continued.

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Marriage Rate.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1908*	228,463	31·2	18·7	3·2	1·6	0·7	1·6	1·4	1·9	1·7	153	15·5
1909..	229,519	29·5	19·0	2·5	1·5	0·8	1·7	1·4	2·3	2·3	141	15·6
1910..	230,579	28·6	16·2	1·8	1·4	0·9	1·6	1·4	1·8	1·7	131	16·0
1911..	231,641	27·4	17·4	2·5	1·6	0·9	1·3	1·3	1·8	1·8	154	..
1912..	232,726	26·8	17·2	2·2	1·5	1·0	1·4	1·5	2·1	2·0	130	..
Average 5 years.		28·7	17·7	2·4	1·5	0·9	1·5	1·4	2·0	1·9	142	..
1913*	233,849	27·0	16·3	1·9	1·4	1·0	1·4	1·8	1·8	1·7	139	..
1914..	234,975	26·9	17·1	1·9	1·6	1·1	1·4	1·8	1·8	1·8	126	..
1915..	219,979†	24·8	19·1	2·8	1·7	1·1	1·4	1·6	2·3	1·9	134	..
1916..	214,229†	21·8	15·8	1·2	1·6	1·0	1·3	1·3	1·9	1·5	115	..
1917..	211,373†	18·9	16·0	1·6	1·5	1·2	1·4	1·3	2·0	1·4	124	..
Average 5 years.		24·3	16·8	1·9	1·6	1·0	1·4	1·6	2·0	1·7	128	..
1918..	209,274†	18·3	18·0	1·0	1·6	1·1	1·2	1·1	2·3	1·9	111	..
1919..	226,225†	18·8	15·8	0·8	1·2	1·1	1·1	1·1	2·4	1·5	113	..
1920..	235,239	27·3	13·7	0·9	1·2	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·8	1·1	97	..
1921..	239,100	25·2	13·9	1·1	1·3	1·0	1·0	1·2	1·7	1·5	107	..

* In the years 1879, 1884, 1890, 1893, 1902, 1903, and 1913, the facts are those registered in 53 instead of 52 weeks; corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates. † Civil population.

SECTION II.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT.Sanitary Circumstances and Sanitary Administration
of the District.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Salford is situated in the south-east of Lancashire and is partially divided from Manchester by the River Irwell. The older portion of the Borough lies along the right bank of the river and the ground rises gradually from an elevation of 85 feet above sea level to about 250 feet, the mean elevation being 140 feet.

The area of the Municipal Borough of Salford is 5,202 acres. The subsoil consists principally of clay interspersed with sand and gravel, with occasional patches of red sandstone.

The population is largely industrial: a considerable portion of the Borough is occupied by mills and factories for the spinning and weaving of cotton and other textile

fabrics, ironworks, brassworks, tool makers, dyeworks and soapworks.

The principal docks and a portion of the Manchester Ship Canal are situate in Salford.

There is no special influence of any particular occupation on the public health of the district.

The population of Salford avail themselves of the hospital accommodation of both Salford and Manchester.

The voluntary hospitals are :—

The Salford Royal Hospital.

The Manchester Royal Infirmary.

The Manchester Eye Hospital.

The Manchester Skin Hospital.

The Manchester Children's Hospital.

The Manchester Northern Hospital.

The Manchester St. Mary's Hospitals.

Under the Poor Law Guardians.

Hope Hospital (893 beds).

Infectious diseases hospitals, including tuberculosis.

Ladywell Sanatorium.

Crossley Sanatorium.

Nab Top Sanatorium (in course of erection).

Drinkwater Park Hospital.

Clayton Hospital (for smallpox by arrangement with Manchester).

SALFORD LOCAL ACTS AND ORDERS.

The Salford Borough Act, 1857.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1862.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1867.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1870.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1871.

The Salford Tramways and Improvement Act, 1875.

Provisional Order relating to the Borough of Salford confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1882.

An Order, dated 20th December, 1882, and made by the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, amalgamating a detached part of the Township of Pendlebury with the Township of Pendleton.

The Salford Corporation Tramways Order, 1885, confirmed by the Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1885.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1886.

The Salford Electric Lighting Order, 1890, confirmed by the Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1890.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1891.

Provisional Order relating to the Borough of Salford confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1891.

Provisional Order relating to the Borough of Salford confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional

Orders Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) Act, 1891.

Provisional Order relating to the Borough of Salford confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1892.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1893.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1897.

The Salford Order, 1898.

An Order, dated 2nd March, 1899, and made by the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, modifying an improvement scheme relating to the Borough of Salford.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1899.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1900.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1901.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1902.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1903.

The Salford Order, 1906.

The Salford Order, 1908.

The Salford Order, 1912.

The Salford Corporation (Standard of Calorific Power) Order, 1918.

The Salford (Union of Townships) Order, 1918.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1920.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, Section 51.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

The Baths and Wash-house Acts. Adopted October 4, 1876.

The Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851 ;
The Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1866 ;
The Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1867, as
amended by the Housing of the Working Classes Act,
1885. Adopted July 2, 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. Adopted
5th February, 1920.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, part III.
Adopted February 4, 1891.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (except
Sections 14 and 19) and Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Public
Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Adopted January
7, 1891.

The Public Libraries Act, 1892. Adopted on poll
of ratepayers, reported to Council, October 5, 1892.

The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891. Adopted
February 7, 1894.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892. Adopted April
4, 1894.

Dogs Order, 1906. Regulations as to Wearing of
Collars by Dogs. Adopted May 5, 1909.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Adopted January
7, 1914.

Section 95 of the Public Health Acts Amendment
Act, 1907. Order issued by Local Government Board,
dated 27th October, 1908, declaring the above section
to be in force in the County Borough of Salford.

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Order of Local Government Board, dated 28th August, 1909, that on and after 16th October, 1909, Section 47 and Part V. of the Act should be in force in the County Borough of Salford.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Order of Local Government Board, dated 22nd April, 1914, that on and after 3rd June, 1914, Sections 23, 27, 33 and 76 of the Act should be in force in the County Borough of Salford.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.—The water supply is obtained from the Manchester Corporation's reservoirs at Woodhead and Thirlmere. It is ample in quantity and excellent in quality.

Rivers and Streams.—The question of river pollution is in the hands of the River Irwell Conservancy Committee.

Drainage and Sewage.—The drains and sewers of the district are satisfactory; the question of adequate sewage disposal is under consideration.

Scavenging.—The removal and disposal of house refuse is under the authority of the Lighting and Cleansing Committee of the Corporation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Staff.—The staff of the Department consists of the Borough Analyst, Veterinary Surgeon, Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, 12 Assistant Inspectors, one Lady Inspector and two Laboratory Assistants.

The systematic inspection of the Borough was conducted during the year 1921 on the same lines as in previous years. The result of the inspections may be gathered from a perusal of the "Register of Work Done," which is to be found at the end of this section of the report. It shows that the number of complaints received at the office of the Department was 6,037, as compared with 6,528 received in 1920, also that 12,197 dwelling houses were inspected during the year. The details of each section of the work will be found under the special heading.

During the year 68 privies have been converted to water closets, and two pail closets which were certified as insanitary were also converted.

The Committee has also contributed £2 per house towards the conversion of 3 pail closets; there are still about 800 pails which require conversion.

During the year four representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to closing houses, and in two cases the houses were vacated.

The Orders made for closure in the other two cases do not come into operation until next year.

Milkshops.

There were 674 milkshops on the register at the end of 1921. Eight were discontinued during the year, and 12 newly registered. Seven hundred and six visits were made during the year. Five cases of scarlet fever, one

of enteric fever and one of erysipelas occurred in milkshops during 1921. Five of the patients were removed to the Sanatorium, the remaining ones being isolated at home, and precautions taken in all the cases to prevent the spread of the disease.

Shops Act, 1912.

The shops in the Borough are classified under 53 headings. The card index shows a total of 5,213 shops, as compared with 5,204 last year.

Seventeen businesses have been newly registered during the year, and eight have been discontinued. Twenty-six businesses changed hands during the year.

The number of visits made was 423, of which 170 were made at night.

In 82 cases of infringement of the Shops Act, 1912, Shops (Early Closing) Act, (1920) Amendment Act, 1921, and the various weekly Half-Holiday Orders letters of caution were sent to the occupiers.

In 12 other cases the occupiers were summoned by the Health Committee in respect of infringements occurring, and fines amounting in the aggregate to £8 7s. 6d. were imposed.

The Shops (Early Closing) Act (1920) Amendment Act, 1921, came into operation during the year, and the general supervision required is carried out by this Department in conjunction with the Shops Act, 1912.

TABLE G 1.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1921.

Wards.	Crescent.	Islington.	Ordsall.	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas's.	Trinity.	Total.
Number on Register	4	5	1	1	2	3	16
Number added to Register in 1921 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number removed from Register in 1921 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Rooms	45	31	6	7	12	34	135
„ „ Beds	209	430	42	36	31	214	962
Average Number occupied each night—Males	167	389	39	20	30	164	809
Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served on Landlords	4	..	..	2	..	..	6
„ „ Keepers	1	2	..	1	..	2	6
Number of Day Inspections	79	200	..	24	27	170	521
„ Night „	6	8	..	2	..	6	22

Common Lodging Houses.

There were 16 Common Lodging Houses on the register at the end of the year, including the Model Lodging House in Bloom Street; four are in the Crescent Ward, five in Islington, one in Ordsall, one in St. Paul's, two in St. Thomas', and three in Trinity Wards. These houses contain 135 rooms, with 962 beds. The average number of beds occupied per night was 809 beds for males and none for females. Five hundred and twenty-one inspections were made during the day time and 11 in the night time.

One house in Islington Ward changed hands during the year.

These Lodging Houses have been kept in good and clean condition during the year, and the Bye-laws have been observed.

Houses Sub-let in Lodgings.

There are 277 houses let in apartments in the Borough ; these contain 1,128 rooms. Twenty-six houses were registered during the year and seven were discontinued.

The registration of these houses gives us power to inspect them at any time. They have been inspected from time to time, and they have received 2,367 inspections in the day time and 30 inspections at night.

New Bye-laws have recently been granted by the Ministry of Health, and these will widen the scope of operations in connection with this type of house.

Seamen's Lodging Houses

There are 18 Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough, containing 73 rooms and 211 beds. There have been 23 applications for renewals and new licenses ; two of these have been refused, and one held over until certain work has been carried out. One house was struck off the Register owing to the manner it was being conducted, and one house was given up. The Bye-laws in force regulating these houses have been carried out, and the houses generally kept in good and clean condition. Two hundred and fifty-two visits have been made during the day time and 38 visits during the night time.

Workshops.

At the end of the year there were 1,068 workshops on the register. These have been regularly inspected by the Lady Inspector of Workshops and by the District Inspectors, the Lady Inspector visiting those workshops where females are employed and the District Inspectors visiting those premises where males only are employed.

One hundred and one defects were found in the workshops, the particulars being given in Table B. The chief defects were unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation and want of cleanliness, which were found in 18 cases and 15 cases respectively.

Three workshops were found to be overcrowded, notices being served in two cases, but in the remaining it was remedied without that necessity.

In one instance the ventilation was found to be defective. Four workshops were found to be overcrowded, but in three instances this defect was remedied without notices being served, and the other case is being kept under observation.

Re OUTWORKERS.—The women outworkers' premises are visited by the Lady Inspector of Workshops, and those of the men by the District Inspectors.

During the year 223 visits have been paid.

Factory bakehouses have now been taken over by the Local Authority under the Ministry of Health Factory and Workshop (Transfer of Powers) Order, and 30 visits were paid to these premises.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

A.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries)...	18	4	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	1541	7	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' prem- ises included in Part 3 of this Report).	74	..	..
Total	1633	11	..

B.—Defects Found.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	15	11	2	..
Want of ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding	4	3	..	..
Want of drainage of floors . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	3	3	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	15	15	..
	unsuitable or defective ...	18	17	..
	not separate for sexes	2	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	43	41	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relat- ing to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total	101	91	2	..

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employers.					Prosecutions.					Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Number of Addresses received from other Authorities.	(9)	Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Authorities.	Notices served on (Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.								(12)	
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Outworkers.		Lists.					Con- tractors.									Work- men.
			Con- tractors.	Work- men.															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Wearing Apparel—	34	22	110	2	4		240	58				214							
1. Making, &c.																			
2. Cleaning and washing ..																			
Lace, lace curtains and nets..																			
Artificial flowers																			
Nets, other than wire nets....																			
Tents																			
Sacks	2	2	2				1												
Furniture and upholstery ..																			
Fur pulling																			
Feather sorting							2					2							
Umbrellas, &c.																			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c..																			
Paper bags and boxes																			
Basket making.....	2		2									2							
Brush making																			
Racquet and tennis balls ..																			
Stuffed toys																			
File making																			
Electro plate																			
Cables and chains																			
Cart gear.....																			
Locks, latches and keys																			
Anchor and grapnels																			
Pea picking.....																			
Total	38	24	114	2	4		243	58				223							

D.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tenement Workshops	6
Domestic Workshops	209
Laundries	23
Workshop Bakehouses.....	220
Other Workshops	610
Total number of Workshops on Register.. ...	1,068

E.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	17
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. In- spector</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</div> </div>
Other.....	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	..
In use at the end of the year	4

F. Additional Sanitation for Retail Bakehouses, Sections 97—102.

Number of such premises in the district, 220.

Note to their sanitary condition. Ground floor bakehouses—Good.

Underground— „ —Satisfactory.

Action taken as to retail bakehouses in 1921, Nine.

Action taken.	No. of Defects found.	Notices served.	Legal Pro- ceedings.	Defects remedied.	Remarks.
As to Closets, &c., Sec. 97	
As to Water Cisterns, Sec. 97	
As to Drain Openings, Sec. 97	
As to Limewashing, &c., Sec. 97 ..	43	..	..	41	
As to Sleeping Places, Sec. 100	

Any proceedings under Section 98 as to retail bakehouses sanitarily unfit, Nil.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Number of such premises in district, 4 certified, and 1 not in use at present.

Number certified by District Council under Section 101 (2) in 1921, Nil.

BAKEHOUSES, 1921.

Registered	220
Added to Register	27
Discontinued	28
Number of Underground Bakehouses Certified by Authority	4 and 1 not at present in use.
Total Number of Ovens	274
Employees—Males	194
Females	326
Notices Served	4

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

No samples have been taken under this Act.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

No licences have been granted in the Borough.

Smoke Nuisance.

Particulars as to smoke nuisances caused by firms during the year 1921, and dealt with by the Health Committee :—

Sixteen notices were issued under the Public Health Act.

Two firms were summoned by the Health Committee in respect of smoke nuisances during the year. One firm was fined £1 and an Order to abate made, and the case against the other firm was withdrawn on payment of costs. During the year 1921. 2,937 smoke observations have been made, as against 2,962 in the year 1920 and 1,353 in the year 1919.

One hundred and thirty-two stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge. At the same time 48 firms were reported to and dealt with by the Health Committee ; also 124 cautionary notices were issued to firms, with a table of smoke observations taken from their chimneys.

Several chimneys have been raised during the year in connection with small workshops.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALF-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	1,596	54·3
One Minute	807	27·5
Two Minutes	402	13·7
Three Minutes.....	84	2·9
Over Three Minutes.....	48	1·6
Total Observations taken..	2,937	100·0

Manure Receptacles, and Removal of Manure and other Offensive Matter.

The Bye-laws with respect to receptacles for manure and the weekly removal of manure, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter, which came into operation towards the end of 1909, have been enforced during the past year, and special attention has been paid to stable yards where manure quickly accumulates and where no receptacle is provided.

The Bye-laws as regards the regular removal of manure have been well observed.

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the offensive trades in the Borough :—

Nature of Trades.	Borough.	Discontinued.	Newly Registered.
Tripe Dressing	5	..	..
Soap Works	3	..	..
Fat Boiling	1	..	..
Tanneries	1	..	..
Skin Dressers	1	..	..
Gut Scrapers	2	..	..
Total	13	..	..

Canal Boats Acts.—

Number of canal boats inspected	158
Number of canal boats conforming to Acts	147
Number of canal boats with one or more infringements ..	11
Total number of infringements	14
Registration .....	..
Notification of change of master.....	..
Absence of certificates	5
Dilapidation of certificate.....	..
Marking	2
Overcrowding .....	..

Canal Boats Acts—continued.

Separation of sexes .....	..
Cleanliness .....	..
Ventilation .....	..
Ventilators obstructed .....	..
Painting .....	..
Provision of water vessel .....	..
Water vessels broken.....	..
Removal of bilge water .....	..
Boats defective and leaking	2
Dilapidation .....	..
Stoves defective	3
Stove pipes defective .....	..
Pumps defective .....	..
Admittance of Inspector	1
Notification of infectious disease .....	..
Certificates not identifying owners	1
Loading manure without tight bulkheads .....	..
Number of notices served	8

Other steps taken to secure compliance: Letters written to owners, 3.

Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection: None.

Legal proceedings taken: None.

Number of boats on register: Not a Registration Authority.

Canal boats registered to carry	648
Men found on the boats	291
Women found on the boats.....	35
Children under 12 years found on the boats	22

Drainage Inspection.

The testing and examination of all existing drainage is carried out by this Department. Two Inspectors and four labourers are kept continually at work examining drainage, and the following table gives the detailed results of their labours:—

Number of tests made	757
„ applications from householders	15
„ houses affected by the tests	1,225
„ notices and reports issued	278
„ notices and reports complied with	273
„ drain inlets opened and cleared	2,117

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.

Number of drains wholly and partly choked	806
„ drains defectively constructed	247
„ gully traps badly laid	34
„ drains defectively trapped	44
„ waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	24
„ downspouts connected to drains	12
„ soil pipes with leaking joints or defectively ventilated	21
„ defective water closets	90
Total defects	1,278

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	425
„ houses affected	339

Mode Wheel Ambulance and Disinfecting Station.

STAFF.—The work of this department is supervised by an Inspector, who devotes part of his time only to this work. Under his control there are four drivers, one motor mechanic and a caretaker who is resident at the station, five disinfectors, one of whom attends to the steam disinfecting machines, and two labourers who clean the public conveniences in the Borough. There are three motor ambulances and four motor vans. A Ford taxi is also retained for the staff at Drinkwater Park Hospital. The disinfecting machines are two large Goddard, Massey and Warner's high-pressure stoves.

The following are the details of the work carried out during the year:—

SALFORD CASES.—1,888 journeys were made by the ambulances; 3,685 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing; 2,561 houses were disinfected, involving the disinfection of 4,881 rooms; 7,626 bundles of clothing were disinfected by steam at the station.

OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—449 journeys were made by the ambulances; 89 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing; 684 bundles of clothing have been disinfected by steam at the Station. Six journeys were also made for the removal of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority; disinfection has been carried out on 10 ships stationed at the Manchester Ship Canal, and nine bundles of clothing and bedding have been disinfected; 1,396

journeys were made for the removal of convalescent cases from the Ladywell Sanatorium to their homes.

SALFORD CASES AND OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—6,324 journeys were made during the year, delivering disinfected bedding and clothing.

Seventy-nine bundles of clothing and bedding were destroyed at the owners' request.

Disinfection has been carried out at eight schools, and also at 16 public institutions in the Borough during the year. Three hundred and twenty-four books from public and private libraries have been disinfected.

Thirteen verminous children were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

Thirty-four adults and 2,603 school children were bathed and their clothing disinfected after scabies.

Eighteen midwives were bathed at the station, and their clothing and various instruments disinfected.

Ten "contacts" with cases of Infectious Disease were bathed, and their clothing disinfected.

The ambulances belonging to the Salford Union were disinfected on seven occasions.

Seven thousand two hundred and thirty-six journeys were made in connection with the various hospitals.

Sanitary Conveniences.

There are 20 conveniences in the Borough, under the control of the Health Committee, situated :—

Trinity Market, Salford (Male and Female).

Liverpool Street, Salford.

Bolton Road (junction of Claremont Road), Pendleton.

Whit Lane, Pendleton.

Windsor Bridge, Salford.

Blucher Street, Salford.

Stevenson Street, Salford.

The Cliff, Broughton.

Park Lane, Broughton.

Broad Street, Pendleton.

Greengate Arch, Salford.

Eccles New Road, Weaste.

Broughton Bridge.

Frederick Road, Pendleton.

Cross Lane, Salford.

Trafford Road (Eccles New Road corner).

„ „ (near the Docks).

Oldfield Road (corner of Chapel Street).

Moor Lane, Broughton.

These conveniences have been kept in a clean condition.

One convenience in the Broughton district has been removed at the request of the landowner.

TABLE G 2.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND HOUSES DEMOLISHED IN 1921.

Wards.	Houses erected.	Houses demolished.
Kersal	72	.. —
Albert Park	—	.. —
Grosvenor	—	.. —
St. Matthias'	—	.. —
Trinity	—	.. —
Crescent	—	.. —
Islington	—	.. —
Regent	—	.. —
Ordsall	—	.. —
Trafford	—	.. —
Charlestown	—	.. —
St. Thomas'	—	.. —
St. Paul's	—	.. —
Seedley.....	—	.. —
Weaste	—	.. —
Hope	57	.. —
	—	—
	129	

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

The number of applications received for Certificates as to houses being either not reasonably fit for habitation or not in a reasonable state of repair was 26.

In five instances Certificates were granted, and in 20 cases the conditions found did not justify the issue of Certificates, but in each case considerable repairs were carried out.

In one case the question of the issue of a Certificate is in abeyance.

TABLE G 2.

Cases heard before Magistrates, 1921.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines, without Costs.
			£ s. d.
For selling milk not of the nature, substance and quality demanded.	7	1 fined £15 & £3 3s. costs. 1 fined £15. 1 fined £5. 2 fined 40s. 1 fined 20s. 1 withdrawn on payment of costs.	40 0 0
For consigning milk to Salford which was not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded.	2	Both dismissed. Warranty from Farmer produced.	
Firm emitting dense black smoke from the chimney of their works.	2	1 fined and order to abate made. 1 withdrawn on payment of costs.	1 0 0
For failing to comply with notices to abate nuisances arising from certain sanitary defects or insanitary conditions.	3	1 fined £5 and order to abate made. 1 fined 20s. and order to abate made. 1 withdrawn on payment of costs.	6 0 0
For failing to comply with notices under the Bye-laws with respect to Streets and Buildings and Sanitary Requirements made by the Corporation.	2	Fined £2 each.	4 0 0
For exposing for sale meat unfit for the food of man.	2	Fined 40s. each.	4 0 0
Captain of Steamship acting in contravention of the Foreign Animals Order by removing cattle to Salford without a license.	1	Fined 40s.	2 0 0
Carried forward	19		£57 0 0

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1921.—*Continued.*

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines, without Costs.
Brought forward.....	19		£ 57 s. 0 d.
Railway Company conveying horned cattle not separated by a suitable partition and not properly tied up.	11	1 Fined £5. 3 fined £3. 5 fined £1. 2 dismissed.	19 0 0
Railway Company failing to cleanse and disinfect a truck conveying cattle contrary to Animals' Transit and General Order.	2	Fined £2 each.	4 0 0
For selling borax found to contain a certain amount of arsenic.	6	1 fined £2. 2 fined £1 1s. each. 1 fined £1. 1 withdrawn on payment of costs. 1 dismissed. Guarantee produced.	5 2 0
Shopkeeper remaining open after hours on the day of closing-half-day contrary to the Early Closing Order.	3	Fined £1 each.	3 0 0
Stallholders in Market serving customers after the closing hour in contravention of the Shops Act.	9	1 fined 20s. 2 fined 15s. 5 fined 10s. 1 fined 7s. 6d.	5 7 6
TOTAL	50		£93 9 6

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—*Continued.*

Re-inspections	17581	
Action taken ..	{ Statutory Notices issued	2812
	" " uncomplied with....	255
	{ Informal Notices issued.....	1773
	" " uncomplied with	164
	{ Letters written	4557
{ Summonses issued	50	
Disinfection—Houses Disinfected	2561	
House Drains ..	{ Repaired	381
	{ Reconstructed	46
	{ Trapped .....	..
	{ Slopstone Pipes disconnected from ....	..
	{ Downspouts disconnected from	4
{ Blockages removed	3465	
Water Closets ..	{ New, provided	22
	{ Ventilated .....	..
	{ Soil-pipes ventilated .....	..
	{ Urinals provided.....	..
Ash receptacles ...	New, provided	1693
Limewashed ..	{ Ice Cream Shops	1
	{ Lodging-houses	12
	" Sub-let	192
	" Seamen's .....	..
	{ Bakehouses	224
	{ Slaughter-houses .....	..
	{ Dairies and Milkshops.....	..
	{ Workshops	18
	{ Offensive Trade Premises .....	..
	{ Workshops (Domestic)	7
	{ Outworker's premises	9
	{ Laundries	8
	{ Restaurant kitchens.....	..
{ Shippons .....	..
{ Urinals	1	
Closure of.....	Houses unfit for habitation	4
Newly registered ..	{ Lodging-houses .....	..
	" " Sub-let	26
	{ Slaughter-houses .....	..
	{ Workshops	16
	" (Domestic)	4
	{ Dairies and Milkshops.....	42
	{ Bakehouses	16
	{ Laundries .....	..
	{ Shops under Shops Act	17
	{ Second-hand Goods Stores	26
{ Offensive Trades .....	..
Accumulations	{ Manure and Refuse	27
Removed	{ Stagnant Water	6
Manure receptacles provided	11	
Smoke Nuisance	{ Observations taken	2937
	{ Notices served.....	16
	{ Cautionary Notices served	124

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—*Continued.*

Passages and Yards.....	{ Flagged.....	..
	{ Repaired	414
	{ Drained.....	..
Infected Bedding and Clothing	{ Stoved	7626
	{ Destroyed	79
Food.....	Samples purchased for analysis.....	1364
Milk	Samples obtained for bacteriological examination	290
Unsound Food...	Seizures made.	1437
Animals removed from improper situations.....		2
Overcrowding of dwellings abated.....		2
Houses repaired by owners, after notice.....		2914
„ cleansed		50
Canal Boats painted.....		2
„ defective.....		3
„ repaired		2

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease.

The prevalence of notifiable infectious disease shows an increase for 1921, the total number of notified cases being about 700 more than last year.

Scarlet fever has been more prevalent and is chiefly responsible for the increase in the total number of notified cases.

Details of the number of cases of infectious disease notified are given in Tables 1 and 2.

The usual methods, described in previous reports, for the prevention of the spread of these diseases were continued, special attention being again given to measles. Although this disease was not compulsorily notifiable, cases were notified to this department voluntarily by some Medical Practitioners and by parents and school teachers. Each case was visited by a Lady Inspector and, where necessary, the services of the Nurses from the District Nursing Association were obtained, the Health Committee paying the Association for these

services. A few severe cases were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. School teachers are encouraged to report, in addition, cases of non-notifiable disease, which are at once investigated by the School Medical Officers.

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are kept by the department and are available, free of charge, immediately to any Medical Practitioner who applies for the same.

Seven cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified, the details of which were supplied to the Ministry of Health.

There were 394 cases of Influenza-Pneumonia notified, but there has been no recrudescence of Influenza in epidemic form, only 58 deaths occurring from this disease.

No cases of Trench Fever were notified.

Eleven cases of Malaria were notified, of which one died; all the cases were found to have contracted the disease abroad.

One case of Dysentery, contracted outside this country, was notified.

The Salford Corporation have an Infectious Diseases Hospital (Ladywell Sanatorium) where cases which cannot be isolated at home are removed for treatment (including advanced cases of Tuberculosis in males). The Sanitary Staff of the Department carry out disinfection of the premises where cases of infectious disease have occurred.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Staff of the Department under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

The Corporation have a Special Disinfecting Station at Mode Wheel, where a considerable number of verminous persons, principally children, are dealt with every year. Two new baths have recently been installed, the principal condition dealt with being Scabies.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1921.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM,

March 1st, 1922.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to lay before you the record of the work done in the Ladywell Sanatorium during the year ended December 31st, 1921. With the exception of the year 1914, the year under consideration has been the heaviest recorded, and the resources of the institution and the energies of the Staff have been taxed to the utmost to provide accommodation for the many cases for whom isolation was demanded. Even so, at times it was found necessary to institute a "waiting" list, even though, in accord with the Medical Officer of Health, for a short time the period of detention in hospital was reduced to three weeks. So far as the purely Hospital Records show, this action did not give rise to any increase in the "return" rate. It is to be remembered that one of the large Scarlet Fever pavilions has been reserved for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis. This, of course, has been a factor in determining the accommodation which could be provided for the former disease.

During the year under consideration 2,634 cases came under treatment, as compared with 2,125 in 1920, and with 1,493, the average of the five years ended December 31st, 1921. The cases treated were: Scarlet fever,

1,868 ; measles, 2 ; enteric fever, 36 ; diphtheria, 260 ; erysipelas, 52 ; puerperal fever, 15 ; advanced tuberculosis, 200 ; and other diseases, 194. Four hundred and ninety-nine (499) of the cases treated were from out-districts, as compared with 485 in 1920.

Two thousand four hundred and seventy-two (2,472) cases were admitted, as compared with 1,943 in 1920, and with 1094.8 the average of the five years ended December 31st, 1921. The cases admitted were : Scarlet fever, 1,757 ; measles, 2 ; enteric fever, 32 ; diphtheria, 248 ; erysipelas, 56 ; puerperal fever, 13 ; advanced tuberculosis, 176 ; and "other diseases," 188. Four hundred and fifty-one (451) of the cases admitted were from out-districts, as compared with 453 in 1920.

Two thousand two hundred and forty-three (2,243) cases were discharged, namely, 1,680 of scarlet fever ; two of measles ; 18 of enteric fever ; 203 of diphtheria ; 52 of erysipelas ; 10 of puerperal fever ; 109 of advanced tuberculosis, and 169 of "other diseases."

One hundred and thirty-one (131) cases proved fatal, namely, 26 of scarlet fever ; 16 of enteric fever ; 22 of diphtheria ; seven of erysipelas ; three of puerperal fever ; 51 of advanced tuberculosis ; and 18 of "other diseases."

There were remaining in hospital on December 31st, 1921, 248 cases, as compared with 162 on the corresponding date in 1920, and with 161.2 the average of the numbers on the corresponding date in the five years ended December 31st, 1921. The cases remaining were : 162

of scarlet fever ; two of enteric fever ; 35 of diphtheria ; two of puerperal fever ; 40 of advanced tuberculosis ; and seven of "other diseases." Fifty-three (53) of the cases remaining were from out-districts, as compared with 32 on the corresponding date in 1920.

The diseases included under the heading "other diseases" are as follows: Adenitis, 1 ; anæmia-pernicious, 1 ; asthenia, 1 ; bronchitis-acute, 1 ; cellulitis, 2 ; cerebro-spinal fever, 3 ; diarrhœa, 1 ; dysentery-amœbic, 1 ; eczema, 1 ; encephalitis lethargica, 3 ; enteritis-tubercular, 1 ; erythema nodosum, 1 ; fish poisoning, 1 ; fracture, 1 ; gastritis, 2 ; gastro-enteritis, 1 ; goitre-exophthalmic, 1 ; gonorrhœa, 1 ; hæmorrhage-uterine, 1 ; influenza, 8 ; laryngitis, 4 ; malaria, 1 ; migraine, 1 ; meningitis, 3 ; meningitis-tubercular, 1 ; nephritis, 1 ; neurasthenia, 1 ; nil, 13 ; observation, 1 ; perineum-torn, 1 ; pharyngitis, 10 ; pleurisy, 1 ; pneumonia, 2 ; psoriasis, 1 ; rhinorrhœa, 1 ; rheumatism, 1 ; rotheln, 1 ; sprain, 1 ; teething, 1 ; tetanus, 1 ; throat-simple sore, 6 ; tonsillitis, 76 ; tuberculosis-acute, 16 ; ulcer-gastric, 1 ; undefined, 5 ; urticaria, 1 ; varicella, 3.

The daily average number of patients in hospital in 1921 was 198·2, as compared with 165·9 in the year ended December 31st, 1920, and with 93·6, the average of the numbers in the five years ended December 31st, 1920.

Omitting the cases of advanced tuberculosis, the percentage mortality (4·01) is the lowest recorded.

During the year under consideration three members of the staff suffered from infectious diseases, two nurses

contracting scarlet fever and one diphtheria. All made good recoveries.

In the Bacteriological Laboratory 1,445 examinations were made of pathological products. This number is made up as follows :—

Cultures from Throat.....	1,185
„ Nose	205
„ Ear	23
„ Eye	5
„ Trachea	3
Sputum	5
Blood	7
Pus	1
Urine	8
Fæces	1
Skin	1

Appended are the usual statistical tables.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. MULLEN,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN
LADYWELL SANATORIUM IN 1921.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	
I.—PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOS- PITAL ON DECEMBER 31st, 1920, AFFECTED WITH—					
Scarlet Fever.....	9	40	9	53	111
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	4	4
Diphtheria	2	3	2	5	12
Erysipelas.....	..	3	..	..	3
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	2	2
Tuberculosis (Advanced) .....	..	24	..	..	24
Other Diseases	1	2	..	3	6
Total	12	72	11	67	162
II.—ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1921, AFFECTED WITH—					
Scarlet Fever.....	122	650	143	842	1757
Measles	1	..	1	..	2
Enteric Fever .....	..	18	..	14	32
Diphtheria	31	85	28	104	243
Erysipelas.....	..	22	1	33	56
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	13	13
Tuberculosis (Advanced) .....	..	176	..	..	176
Other Diseases	15	62	15	93	188
Total	169	1013	188	1102	2472
Total under treatment in 1921	181	1085	199	1169	2634
III.—OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE DISCHARGED RECOVERED FROM—					
Scarlet Fever.....	108	624	118	830	1680
Measles	1	..	1	..	2
Enteric Fever .....	..	7	..	11	18
Diphtheria	28	69	24	82	203
Erysipelas.....	..	20	1	31	52
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	10	10
Tuberculosis (Advanced) .....	..	109	..	..	109
Other Diseases	13	57	14	85	160
Total	150	886	158	1049	2243

TABLE I.—Continued.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS.—Continued.

	Males.		Females.		Total
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	
IV.—DIED FROM—					
Scarlet Fever	8	6	4	8	26
Enteric Fever .....	..	10	..	6	16
Diphtheria	4	5	4	9	22
Erysipelas.....	..	5	..	2	7
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	3	3
Tuberculosis (Advanced) .....	..	51	..	..	51
Other Diseases	2	7	1	8	18
Total	14	84	9	36	143
V.—REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON DEC. 31st, 1921, AFFECTED WITH—					
Scarlet Fever.....	15	60	30	57	162
Enteric Fever .....	..	1	..	1	2
Diphtheria	1	14	2	18	35
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	2	2
Tuberculosis (Advanced).....	..	40	..	..	40
Other Diseases	1	..	..	6	7
Total	17	115	32	84	248
Total under treatment in 1921..	181	1085	199	1169	2634

TABLE II.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1921 ; TOGETHER WITH A COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1920, AND WITH THE MEAN OF THE FIVE (5) AND THIRTY-EIGHT (38) YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

Month.	Admissions, 1921.	Admissions, 1920.	Mean of Admissions, 5 years, 1916-20.	Mean of Admissions, 38 years, 1883-1920.	Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 1921.	Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 1920.	Mean of Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 5 yrs., 1916-20.	Mean of Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 37 yrs., 1883-1920.
January	220	179	94.8	103.7	198.2	187.0	95.1	134.2
February	192	138	79.4	82.0	216.1	187.8	96.4	128.1
March	199	121	81.8	87.4	212.6	150.6	90.9	147.2
April	167	126	75.3	88.1	191.4	133.8	89.0	110.1
May	175	101	78.8	90.8	182.8	123.8	82.6	108.9
June	161	122	78.0	91.6	158.7	118.5	84.5	97.6
July	201	162	81.6	90.1	186.8	114.6	81.7	112.3
August	140	169	72.0	110.9	149.0	169.6	83.9	118.2
September	205	170	98.2	130.8	184.7	169.1	93.9	132.1
October	248	249	123.8	140.8	223.2	215.4	103.0	149.7
November	287	219	121.6	128.7	245.5	242.8	108.6	150.5
December	277	187	103.4	113.2	239.3	193.6	113.1	152.9
Totals	2472	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..
M'thly Av'ges.	206	161.9	91.4	104.8	198.2	169.5	93.6	128.5

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1921; ALSO A COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1920, AND WITH THE MEAN OF THE FIVE (5) AND THIRTY-EIGHT (38) YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1920.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Advanced Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
January	145	..	1	..	27	6	2	..	28	11	220
February	133	1	..	..	21	4	1	..	14	18	192
March	132	..	5	..	22	10	..	..	16	14	199
April	115	..	4	..	13	7	..	..	15	13	167
May	120	..	4	..	21	1	2	..	10	17	175
June	111	..	2	..	12	4	..	..	20	12	161
July	150	..	3	..	7	5	3	..	11	22	201
August	91	1	..	..	13	5	..	..	17	13	140
September ...	156	..	3	..	23	1	..	..	10	12	205
October	187	..	3	..	21	6	3	..	12	16	248
November	217	..	5	..	28	6	1	..	9	21	287
December.....	200	..	2	..	40	1	1	..	14	19	277
Totals	1757	2	32	..	248	56	13	..	176	188	2472
Total 1920 ..	1266	7	39	..	216	37	30	..	157	191	1943
Increase 1921 ..	491	..	..	..	32	19	..	..	19	..	529
Decrease 1921.	..	5	7	..	..	..	17	..	..	3	32
Mean of 5 years 1916 to 1920.	622.2	12.2	38.0	..	170.2	26.8	18.4	..	70.6	136.4	1094.8
Mean of 38 years— 1883 to 1920.	810.3	13.3	139.9	5.6	175.1	25.3	9.1	15.9	9.6	97.4	1301.5

Total Cases notified in each Ward.

Cases notified in Whole District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in Whole District.						Total Cases notified in each Ward.																		
	At Ages—Years.						Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordsall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Weaste.	Hope.			
	At All Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.																	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	313	7	64	193	32	15	2	..	23	21	17	10	21	13	10	19	10	20	12	13	53	9	41	287	
Erysipelas.....	146	3	1	19	19	52	43	9	15	6	13	7	8	12	12	6	3	8	8	14	13	7	5	54	
Scarlet fever	1746	8	273	1238	162	57	8	..	226	145	75	40	74	38	95	144	123	101	38	93	209	98	159	1422	
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	41	1	..	7	9	20	3	1	2	1	4	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	8	1	6	34	
Continued fever	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	19	..	..	..	4	15	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	4	2	11
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	9	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	7
Acute-Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	81	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	11	9	2	5	2	11	7	5	..
Pulmonary tuberculosis	553	3	12	77	132	232	89	8	23	27	31	46	23	39	33	44	32	27	23	36	65	43	29	532	
Other forms of tuberculosis	102	8	14	31	20	24	4	1	5	3	7	5	10	9	8	10	2	3	7	4	13	4	7	8	
Trench Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	11	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	1
Dysentery.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	11	9	7	41	48	91	8	32	..
Influenza—Pneumonia	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	9	17	25	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Leth.	7	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	4
Total	3425	112	365	1575	337	422	151	19	311	217	159	182	139	170	160	178	248	191	173	139	214	469	182	293	2362

Excluding Influenza-Pneumonia.

TABLE I. 2.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED TO THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1921.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.				Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Plague.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Tuber- culosis.		Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Con- tinued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Pul- monary.	Non-Pul- monary.	
1883.....	6	805	81	293	14	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1220
1884.....	5	1154	99	422	35	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1729
1885.....	11	632	54	205	32	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	949
1886.....	..	1536	41	288	5	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1882
1887.....	4	1427	83	368	7	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900
Average 5 years ..	5	1111	72	315	19	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1537
1888.....	52	1128	175	572	31	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1984
1889.....	..	1283	691	485	3	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2476
1890.....	..	985	704	383	6	4	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2180
1891.....	..	483	231	377	1	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1164
1892.....	7	865	231	347	5	5	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1572
Average 5 years ..	12	948	406	433	9	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1874
1893.....	168	865	261	563	5	12	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2051
1894.....	35	1043	242	316	1	14	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1202
1895.....	4	1167	194	382	..	11	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1888
1896.....	2	1579	158	291	7	12	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2187
1897.....	..	714	103	291	..	14	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1256
Average 5 years ..	42	1074	192	369	3	13	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1836

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.			Erysipelas.	Anthrax.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Tuber- culosis.		Trench Fever.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Influenza-Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Con- tinued.							Pul- monary.	Non-Pul- monary.						
1898.....	..	659	97	367	16	14	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1330
1899.....	..	723	184	273	3	20	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1382
1900.....	6	1317	309	335	5	8	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2177
1901.....	..	1320	420	317	1	8	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2329
1902.....	23	780	292	207	43	6	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1531
Average 5 years	6	960	260	300	13	11	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1750
1903.....	175	737	335	178	..	1	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1600
1904.....	57	1043	422	202	10	7	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930
1905.....	3	960	363	142	..	7	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1677
1906.....	..	904	432	225	..	1	142	..	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	1725
1907.....	8	1044	384	92	..	5	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2048
Average 5 years	49	938	387	163	2	4	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1796
1908.....	..	1341	629	181	..	7	127	..	..	..	..	..	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	2875
1909.....	..	1577	562	138	..	2	182	..	..	..	..	..	581	..	..	..	..	..	..	3068
1910.....	..	909	333	113	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	2159
1911.....	..	911	375	108	..	1	217	..	..	..	..	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	2350
1912.....	..	541	242	76	..	7	181	..	1	29	..	..	1073	..	..	..	..	..	..	2206
Average 5 years	..	1056	423	123	..	3	167	..	..	..	..	..	716	..	..	..	..	..	..	2532
1913.....	4	1224	336	113	..	1	203	3	4	2	..	..	1206	503	..	..	..	..	..	3616
1914.....	1	2336	352	63	..	..	248	1	3	5	80	..	1126	236	..	..	..	..	..	4471
1915.....	1	997	236	84	..	..	172	..	9	7	97	..	816	195	..	..	..	..	..	2637
1916.....	8	442	204	47	..	..	124	..	9	1	60	2065	745	241	..	..	..	..	..	3959
1917.....	..	200	183	40	..	..	91	..	2	2	43	3100	575	213	..	..	..	..	..	4401
Average 5 years	3	1040	252	69	..	1	167	1	5	3	70	2532	893	278	..	..	..	..	..	3817
1918.....	..	289	148	42	..	..	92	..	2	2	53	766	556	143	..	..	..	365	..	2110
1919.....	4	663	211	20	..	..	131	..	6	3	85	2689	583	107	2	117	56	230	4	5078
1920.....	1	1124	334	49	..	1	135	..	10	1	116	..	574	120	..	42	8	394	6	2791
1921.....	..	1746	313	41	..	2	146	..	9	..	81	..	553	102	..	11	1	..	7	3425

TABLE SHOWING THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION CARRIED
OUT AT THE UNIVERSITY LABORATORY.

Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum.		Venereal Diseases.					
						Wasserman Reaction.		Spirochoe- tal.		Gonococcus.	
Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total	+	Total.	+
279	47	61	15	19	6	950	282	..	..	6	..

Other Investigations :—

1 sample of Fæces, Dysentery.

1 Naso Pharyngeal Swab.

2 Diphtheria for virulence.

7 samples of Cerebro Spinal Fluid.

2 samples of Tinned Beef.

Total number of specimens :—1328.

Venereal Diseases.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL.

		Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Salford Cases treated	330	..	3	.. 290
Out District Cases treated.....	154	..	1	.. 146
Total Cases treated	484	..	4	.. 436
Total Attendances	8902	..	15	.. 7354
<hr/>				
Salford Cases treated in Out- side Institutions.....	250		30	207

STAFF OF SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL.

VENEREAL DISEASE SECTION.

Dr. R. Gibson.

Mr. J. D. Macalpine.

Clinical Assistants—

Dr. J. Ghosh.

Dr. W. Elwood.

Pathologist—

Dr. C. E. Jenkins.

The Clinics held are as follows :—

Skin Department—

Monday, 12 noon .. Men, Women and Children.

Wednesday, 6 p.m. .. Women and Children.

Thursday, 6 p.m. .. Men.

Genito-Urinary Clinic—

Tuesday, 12 noon.

Friday, 6 p.m.

1. Eleven Medical Practitioners in the Borough are qualified to receive Salvarsan substitutes.

2. Novarsenobillon has been supplied to three Salford Practitioners as follows :—

·3 1 dose.

·45 2 doses.

·6 4 doses.

Novarsenobillon has been supplied to three Manchester Practitioners for Salford patients as follows :—

·45 52 doses.

·6 136 doses.

·75 4 doses.

·9 4 doses.

Of the 203 doses supplied 180 have been supplied to the Medical Officer for His Majesty's Prison, Strangeways, Manchester.

Twenty-six Tests were made for the Wasserman reaction for Salford Medical Practitioners.

Five Tests were made for the Wasserman reaction for outside Medical Practitioners.

Five Specimens were sent for Microscopical examination by Salford Medical Practitioners.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

PERSONS TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE, SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL, DURING THE YEAR 1921.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

[illegible]

VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Condition other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	10	8	..	..	..	2	2	1	12	11
5. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	29	7	2	..	43	2	328	174	402	183
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st of January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for...	199	153	1	..	244	17	152	66	596	236
Total. Items 3, 4, 5, 6	293	191	4	..	413	23	491	273	1201	487
7. Total Attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from	5317	3585	15	..	6241	1113	2017	1679	13590	6377
8. Aggregate number of "In-Patient" days of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	265	151	49	..	249	..	348	383	911	534
For Detection of										
			Spirochetes.		Gonococci.		Other Organisms.		For Wasserman Reaction.	
9. Examinations of Pathological Material:—										
Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre			55		3287		....		678	

Salvarsan substitutes used in the Neokharsivan treatment of Syphilis.

Amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at a Treatment Centre :—

First Course .45 .6 .75 .75 .9 .9 .9 .9 (Males)

Weekly Inj. Hg. Hg. Hg. Hg. Hg. Hg. Hg. Hg. Hg. Hg.

If case is seen in pre-positive Wasserman stage further treatment may not be necessary, but if Lysis is delayed, or if W+ when seen, then further I.v.s and I.vns of Hg. are continued. First of the second series of courses, six weeks after first course ends, and the interval is increased by two weeks each time. Whole course lasts nearly two years.

Nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients :—

Repeated blood tests at three monthly intervals over two years after all treatment has been discontinued, in addition to absence of clinical signs and symptoms. Final test B.T. after provocative I.v.

Tuberculosis.

(i.) The premises available for Dispensary treatment consist of two consulting rooms, with dressing and waiting rooms attached, situate at Nos. 135 and 137, Regent Road, Salford. There are no branch dispensaries or visiting stations.

(ii.) The following Medical Officers are employed in this connection :—

Tuberculosis Officers W. W. Uttley, M.B.,
M.R.C.P.

H. M. Fleming, M.D., B.A.

The staff also includes four Health Visitors and three Clerks.

The residential institutions in connection with the scheme are :—

(a) CROSSLEY SANATORIUM, Delamere, for early cases, where 15 beds are retained by arrangement.

(b) DRINKWATER PARK SANATORIUM, Prestwich, containing 51 beds for the treatment of cases of moderate extent. Medical Superintendent : H. Osborne, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

(c) LADYWELL SANATORIUM, Salford. This Sanatorium is the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the Borough, and a separate pavilion containing 48 beds is set apart for the isolation and treatment of advanced cases in men.

Medical Superintendent : J. W. Mullen, L.R.C.P.I., L.M.

Assistant Medical Officer : R. J. Staley, M.B., Ch.B.

(d) A new Sanatorium is in course of erection at Marple, and is intended to contain 120 beds.

(iii.) (a) Arrangements have been made and are in operation for the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis, after approval by the Tuberculosis Officer, with the Salford Royal Hospital.

(b) Special arrangements have been made with the Manchester Skin Hospital for the treatment of Lupus and other Tuberculous skin disease. Number of Tuberculous Skin Cases treated, 1st June to 31st December, 62. Number of Examinations made, 143.

(c) There is close co-operation with the School Clinic of the Salford Education Authority, which is situate in the same building.

(iv.) (a) The Medical Practitioners of the Borough are now sending practically all early cases and all doubtful cases to the dispensary for examination. (See Table I. The total number of cases seen in this way during last year was 217). All sputum examinations desired by Medical Practitioners are made at the dispensary. (See Table I.; 447 specimens examined last year).

(b) Medical Practitioners attending cases at home furnish the Health Department with records of progress every three months, and such cases are examined periodically by the Tuberculosis Officers.

(v.) In cases where the diagnosis is doubtful, the patient is kept on dispensary treatment until a definite diagnosis can be made. In the cases where such patients remain under their own doctor, they are periodically re-invited to the dispensary for re-examination. (See Table I.; cases retained for further observation, 1,242).

(vi.) The Health Visitors visit the home of every notified case at frequent intervals. (*See Table I. : 10,101 visits last year*). The Health Visitors make every effort to secure the attendance at the dispensary of all contacts residing in the same house. (*See Table I. : 836 examinations of contacts*).

(vii.) (a) TUBERCULIN.—Tuberculin as a curative agent has been used in certain cases, but is not used as a routine measure.

(b) X-RAY.—The X-ray screen has been used in certain cases for the diagnosis of fluid, cavities, etc., but has not been used as a routine method of diagnosis.

(viii.) (a) SANATORIUM TREATMENT.—Treatment at Crossley Sanatorium. Cases sent to this Sanatorium are almost invariably in the incipient stage, and the bulk of cases have been discharged with the disease apparently arrested.

(b) DRINKWATER PARK SANATORIUM.—The patients sent to Drinkwater Park are those suffering from disease of a moderate extent, and the results in these cases are not so satisfactory owing to the later stage of the disease in which they come under observation.

(c) LADYWELL SANATORIUM.—The method of isolation of advanced cases in this manner appears to be of much value, but is detracted from by the difficulty in keeping the patients in hospital indefinitely.

CONCURRENT TRAINING AND TREATMENT.—Five discharged soldiers were admitted to the Preston Hall Training Colony, Aylesford.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT.—The effect of dispensary treatment depends chiefly upon the degree of acuteness of disease in each individual case, the home conditions, the facilities for obtaining suitable food and the general habits of the patient. Acute cases do not do well as a rule, but the bulk of the patients attending are cases suffering from chronic disease, who in most cases appear to keep stationary for long periods.

The facilities for providing extra nourishment for patients who are about to enter Sanatorium, or who have been discharged therefrom with their working capacity restored, have been of great assistance.

(ix.) There is no special dental treatment provided by the Council for Tuberculous patients.

(x.) (a) Arrangements have been made by the Tuberculosis Committee for the nursing of tuberculosis patients at home with the District Nursing Association. These patients are mostly women, as there is at the moment no accommodation available for advanced cases in women.

(b) EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—Milk and Eggs are provided in suitable cases, according to the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. In the case of discharged soldiers and sailors such extra nourishment is provided by the Salford War Pensions Committee.

(xi.) Arrangements have been made for the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis at the Salford Royal Hospital, who provide their own surgical apparatus.

(xii.) There is no "After Care" Committee in Salford, and these duties are largely undertaken by the Health Visitors. Valuable assistance has been rendered from time to time by the Salford Civic League of Help.

(xiii.) No special arrangements are made locally for finding employment for Tuberculosis patients.

(xiv.) Shelters are not supplied to patients at their homes, and in the great bulk of cases their use would be impracticable.

(xv.) There are no special points relating to the local incidence of Tuberculosis.

(xvi.) Apparently the most valuable method for the prevention of Tuberculosis would be an increase in the accommodation for the isolation of advanced cases and increased powers to ensure such isolation.

(xvii.) (a) SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.—The disinclination of advanced cases for isolation.

(b) The difficulty experienced by arrested cases in obtaining employment.

(c) The difficulty of impressing upon patients the gravity of the complaint and ensuring that they are consistently following the treatment prescribed.

(d) The insidious nature of the onset of the disease in many cases unfortunately allows the patient to reach

an advanced stage before he realises that he is actually ill and seeks medical advice.

Particulars of the cases notified, treated at the Crossley Sanatorium, Drinkwater Park, Ladywell Sanatorium, and at the Dispensary, are given in the following Tables ; Table 2, gives the period elapsing between notification and death of the fatal cases, and illustrates one of the great difficulties of preventive work, 12 per cent being not notified at all.

During the year 270 new cases of discharged tuberculous soldiers and 370 old cases came under our notice. Of this number 162 were admitted to residential institutions as follows :—

9 Discharged Soldiers admitted to Crossley Sanatorium.

64 Discharged Soldiers admitted to Drinkwater Park Sanatorium.

81 Discharged Soldiers admitted to Ladywell Sanatorium.

5 Discharged Soldiers admitted to Preston Hall Training Colony, Kent.

1 Discharged Soldier admitted to Salford Royal Hospital for Surgical Treatment.

1 Discharged Soldier admitted to National Sanatorium, Bournemouth.

1 Discharged Soldier admitted to National Sanatorium, Ventnor.

1 Discharged Soldier admitted to Groesynyd Hospital, Conway.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH
IN FATAL CASES OF PHTHISIS.

	Number.	Per-centage.
Not notified	38 ..	11·8
Notified day of death or after	16 ..	5·0
„ within three months of death	83 ..	26·0
„ from three months to one year before death..	83 ..	26·0
„ from one year to two years before death....	40 ..	12·5
Over two years	60 ..	18·7

Total number of deaths, 320.

Ratio, 38--320.

The notification of tuberculosis in the district has been fairly satisfactory during the year, but, as Salford is a port, there is a liability for advanced cases of tuberculosis to arrive in the Borough and die before notification here.

For further information see paragraph iv.

TABLE 3.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PHTHISIS NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1921.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	No. Notified	Deaths	No. Notified	Deaths	No. Notified	Deaths
Under 10 years ..	26	2	19	4	45	6
10 to 20 „ ..	48	8	54	11	102	19
20 to 30 „ ..	70	13	65	12	135	25
30 to 40 „ ..	66	20	49	7	115	27
40 to 50 „ ..	74	27	29	7	103	34
50 to 60 „ ..	30	13	8	2	38	16
Over 60 „ ..	11	9	4	..	15	9
TOTALS	325	92	228	43	553	135

TABLE 4.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 553 CASES NOTIFIED.

MALES.

1. Building Trades.....	10	11. Metal Workers	9
2. Carters, Hawkers, and Car Drivers	13	12. Makers of Wearing Apparel	5
3. Labourers and Navvies..	34	13. Colliers	3
4. Railway Workers	5	14. Bakers.....	1
5. Seamen	6	15. Mechanics and Engineers	12
6. Firemen.....	4	16. Children under 5	10
7. Discharged Soldiers	103	17. Scholars	38
8. Employees in Cotton Mills	2	18. No Occupation stated ..	30
9. Clerks & Warehousemen	18	19. Other Occupations	20
10. Printers	1	Total.....	325

FEMALES.

1. Mill Hands	} Workers in Textile Factories {	12	10. Metal Workers	1
2. Weavers ..		7	11. Shop Assistants	3
3. Housewives.....		56	12. Waitresses	3
4. Charwomen and Laun- dresses		8	13. Bakehouse Workers	2
5. Makers of Wearing Apparel		22	14. Children under 5	6
6. Clerks and Typists		8	15. Scholars	32
7. Printers and Bookbinders		8	16. Other Occupations.....	10
8. Servants		4	17. No Occupation stated ..	42
9. Packers		2	18. Dyers	2
			Total.....	228

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 5.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE DURATION OF THE DISEASE IN CASES
VISITED AT THE TIME OF NOTIFICATION.

When Notified.	
Under six months	203
Over 6 months to 1 year.....	68
„ 1 year to 18 months.....	46
„ 18 months to 2 years	11
„ 2 years to 3 years	53
„ 3 years	46
No Time Stated	112
	539*

* Fourteen notifications were marked not to be visited.

The School Medical Officers notified 36 new cases on
Form “ B ” as suffering from Tuberculosis :—

20 Cases Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

16 Cases Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

During the year 1921, 118 notifications of non-
pulmonary tuberculosis have been received. Sixteen
of these are re-notifications of cases already on the books,
and 102 are new cases.

The new cases notified are classified in the following table :—

	Glands.	Bones.	Abdo- men.	Skin.	Men- inges.	Other forms.	Totals.
Under 10 years ...	10	4	11	7	7	..	39
10 to 20 years	8	10	1	6	2	2	29
20 „ 30 „	5	4	3	6	..	..	18
30 „ 40 „	1	3	..	4	..	1	9
Over 40 „	1	4	..	1	..	1	7
Totals	25	25	15	24	9	4	102

CASES TREATED AT THE CROSSLEY SANATORIUM, DELAMERE, YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	INSURED PERSONS.			NON-INSURED PERSONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 2 months.....	4	4	8	1	3	4
2—3 months	4	6	10	..	8	8
3—4 „	3	1	4	..	1	1
4—5 „	5	2	7	..	1	1
5—6 „	1	2	3	..	1	1
Over 6 „ .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
In at end of the year .	7	6	13	..	2	2
TOTALS	24	21	45	2	16	18

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE CASES
EXAMINED AND TREATED, 1ST JANUARY TO
30TH APRIL, 1921.

NEW CASES EXAMINED.

Recommended for Domiciliary Treatment	22
„ „ Dispensary	15
„ „ Drinkwater Park Hospital	16
„ „ Crossley Sanatorium	6
„ „ Ladywell Sanatorium	13
No treatment necessary under Sanatorium Benefit	3
	<hr/> 75 <hr/>

CASES RE-EXAMINED AFTER TERMINATION OF TREATMENT
AT FIRST RECOMMENDED.

FURTHER TREATMENT RECOMMENDED :—

Domiciliary	130
Dispensary	110
Crossley Sanatorium	5
Drinkwater Park Hospital.....	18
Ladywell Sanatorium	31
No further treatment required.....	42
National Sanatorium, Ventnor	1
National Sanatorium, Bournemouth	1
	<hr/> 338 <hr/>

CONDITION FOUND ON THESE EXAMINATIONS.

Disease arrested and no further treatment required	44
Improving	80
Disease progressing	85
Stationary	129
	<hr/> 338

Report of the Drinkwater Park Sanatorium for the Year ending 31st December, 1921.

RESIDENT STAFF.—Medical Superintendent (who is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health), Matron, Sister, Four Nurses, Cook, and six maids.

NON-RESIDENT STAFF.—Porter, Gardener, Assistant Gardener, and Farm Bailiff.

ACCOMMODATION.—During the summer months there is accommodation for 51 patients (30 male and 21 female). In the winter months the accommodation is reduced to 45 beds (30 male and 15 female) owing to the insufficiency of the shelters against winter storms.

TYPE OF CASE TREATED.—The Hospital is used for the treatment of intermediate cases of phthisis. Advanced bedfast cases cannot be admitted owing to the unsuitability of the hospital for such cases. Accommodation for advanced cases is provided at the Ladywell Sanatorium, there being at present 48 beds available for males only. On the other hand the earliest cases of phthisis are sent to the Crossley Sanatorium, Delamere.

LINES OF TREATMENT.—The treatment adopted is chiefly hygienic—open air, feeding, rest and graduated exercise, supplemented when necessary by drug treatment, and in a few suitable cases by Tuberculin inoculations.

A poultry farm maintained on the premises supplies all the eggs required for consumption.

Walking exercise is taken round two fields, each half a mile in circumference ; one field is reserved for women patients and the other for men patients.

There is also gardening exercise for patients during the mornings.

NEW SANATORIUM AT MARPLE.—The new Sanatorium for tuberculosis at Nab Top, Marple, is now near completion, and will shortly be available for the type of case now treated at Drinkwater Park, as well as for the very early cases. Drinkwater Park Hospital will then be available, as formerly, for the isolation of Smallpox cases.

H. OSBORNE, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

The appended table gives the number of admissions, &c., during the year 1921.

TABLE A (DRINKWATER PARK HOSPITAL).

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, ETC., AND THE NUMBER OF "PATIENT-DAYS" FOR 1920.

	Insured Persons.			Uninsured Persons. (Over 16 years of age).			Children under 16.			Totals.		
	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both
Total number of admissions during 1921	120	59	179	8	31	39	43	42	85	171	132	303
Number of persons admitted in 1920 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1921	8	3	11	1	..	1	2	5	7	11	8	19
Total number of discharges during 1921	122	61	183	8	29	37	32	40	72	162	130	292
Patients in hospital on the 31st December, 1921	6	1	7	1	2	3	13	7	20	20	10	30
Number of "Patient-days" for persons admitted during 1921	5630	2987	8617	340	1438	1778	1875	1956	3831	7845	6381	14226
Number of "Patient-days" (in 1921) for persons admitted in 1920 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1921	831	100	931	189	..	189	28	116	144	1048	216	1264
Total number of "Patient-days" for 1921	6461	3087	9548	529	1438	1967	1903	2072	3975	8893	6597	15490
Average number of Patients in Hospital each day during 1921	17.7	8.46	26.16	1.45	3.94	5.39	5.21	5.68	10.89	24.36	18.08	42.44

NOTE.—The term "Patient-days" represents the product of the number of patients and the number of days spent by these patients in the Hospital.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, ETC., AND THE NUMBER OF "PATIENT DAYS" FOR 1921

	Insured Males.	Uninsured Males.	Totals
Total Number of Admissions during 1921	167	9	176
Number of Persons Admitted in 1920 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1921	21	3	24
Total Number of Discharges during 1921	149	11	160
Patients in Hospital on the 31st December, 1921	39	1	40
Number of "Patient Days" for Persons Admitted during 1921..	11,652	903	12,555
Number of "Patient Days" (in 1921) for Persons Admitted in 1920 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1921	3,220	275	3,495
Total Number of "Patient Days" for 1921	14,872	1,178	16,050
Average Number of Patients in Hospital each day during 1921.	40·7	3·2	43·9

SECTION IV.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Staff.

Medical Officer to the Education Committee (who is also Medical Officer of Health):—C. H. Tattersall, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer (also Deputy Medical Officer of Health):—H. Osborne, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers (whole-time):—H. Heathcote, M.D., D.P.H., G. Heathcote, M.B., Ch.B., E. N. Ramsbottom, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., J. G. McKinlay, M.B., Ch.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon (half-time):—J. L. Meynell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Dentists (whole-time):—H. Mallinson, L.D.S., F.P.S., A. E. Sherratt, L.D.S., R.C.S.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

School Nurse :—

Superintendent Nurse - - Miss I. Davis.

Miss M. Turner, Miss L. Hopson, Miss G. Williams, Miss M. Jarvis, Miss R. Lee, Miss C. Weir, Mrs. A. Willmott, Miss M. Moore, Miss K. Lodge, Miss A. Hairs, Miss A. Rowland and Miss J. Barton.

Clerks :—

Senior Clerk - Mrs. M. Irwin-Carruthers.

Miss M. Oakes, Miss E. Mellor, Miss D. Barnes, Miss D. Arnold, Miss E. Frieser, Miss E. Barlow, Miss M. Dutton, Miss P. Wilson and Mr. C. Probert.

Co-ordination.

(a) INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE.—Arrangements have been made for transferring medical records from the Child Welfare Department to the School Medical Department when children attain school age. As the two Child Welfare Centres at Regent Road and Teneriffe Street are housed in the same buildings as the two School Clinics co-operation of the two departments is fully assured.

(b) NURSERY SCHOOLS.—An Assistant School Medical Officer examines children on admission to the Nursery School. The school is also visited by the School Nurses.

(c) DEBILITATED CHILDREN under school age are dealt with in the Child Welfare Department.

School Hygiene.

The schools were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have paid altogether 300 visits. Improvement in the sanitary condition of outside offices, yards, etc., has been maintained.

Sanitary Inspectors' Visits to Schools.....	300
Defects Found	47
Grates missing from urinals and gulley covers defective.....	4
W.C.'s defective and dirty	24
Pipes choked	2
Yard surfaces out of repair	5
Damp walls.....	1
Cisterns defective	5
Eaves gutters defective	5
Schools unsatisfactory	1
	—
	47
Schools disinfected	3

Routine Medical Inspection.

School doctors visit the whole of the Elementary Schools of the Borough for the purpose of medical inspection.

The Routine Inspection comprises three age groups of children, namely, children of five years, eight years and twelve years of age ; these are the " Code Groups " examined every year, so that each child should be medically examined at least three times during its school career.

(A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS BY
THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The arrangements for routine medical inspection are as follows :—

Each school is notified some weeks in advance of medical inspection, the Head Teacher receiving a form requesting a return of the numbers of children of the three Code Groups on the Register. A further notification of the actual date of inspection is later forwarded to the teacher, the notification being accompanied by printed forms for the invitation of parents to be present at the inspection. These invitation forms give the hour as well as the date of inspection, and so obviate unnecessary waiting of parents on the school premises.

At each inspection the Medical Officer has the assistance of a School Nurse and girl clerk.

The School Nurse weighs and measures the children, tests vision with the ordinary types, and loosens the child's clothing for the doctor.

The clerk enters all details of medical inspection on the cards and at the same time fills in the summary sheets.

It is found that the assistance of the clerk at the inspection greatly economises the Medical Officer's time and allows of greater concentration in the actual work of medical examination, and that at least 25 per cent more cases can be examined in the schools with less effort with such assistance

Parents present at the inspection are, of course, notified directly of any defect discovered, and they are advised as to the necessary treatment. Parents absent at the time of medical inspection are notified of the presence of defects and desirability of treatment by means of printed forms. These forms are issued in triplicate, one being delivered to the parent, another handed to the Attendance Officer for the purpose of following up, and the third retained at the office for reference.

However, most of the work of following up by Attendance Officers has now been replaced by re-examination of such cases by the Medical Inspector at the Inspection Clinic and also by home visits carried out by the School Nurses.

(B) INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS BY NURSES.

One of the most important duties of the School Nurse is to visit the schools for the purpose of "cleanliness inspection."

On such occasions the whole of the children in attendance at a given school are submitted to inspection by the School Nurse, all heads being rapidly examined for Pediculosis, and in suspected cases the bodies also. A classification of the children's heads is made:—

A.—Signifying freedom from vermin or nits.

B.—The presence of a few nits only.

C.—The presence of a large number of nits or live vermin.

Class B children are given marked cards with warning and instructions, but are not excluded from school.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Class C children are given marked cards and are also excluded from school for 24 hours, when they are re-examined by the Nurse. In the latter case if it is found that the warning has been neglected, verminous notices are issued and the case dealt with according to Section 122 of the Children's Act, 1908.

At the present time the aim is to submit every school in the Borough to "cleanliness inspection" three times during the year. This means, in practice, the inspection of every school for this purpose during the period—

- (a) From the beginning of the year to Easter ;
- (b) from Easter to the Midsummer Holidays ;
- (c) from the Midsummer Holidays to the end of the year.

This aim has been accomplished during the past year, when 106,602 "cleanliness inspections" were carried out by the School Nurses.

Subsequent to the visits of the Nurses to the schools for "cleanliness inspection," the schools are notified of the results of such inspection, and a notice is posted up showing the number of children classified A, B and C. This procedure is believed to have a stimulating effect.

In addition to periodical visits for "cleanliness inspection," special visits are paid by the Nurses at the request of the teacher for the specific purpose of examining children suspected of harbouring vermin or of suffering from contagious skin disease, &c.

Again, the Nurses visit schools during epidemic outbreak, and in this connection the Nurse with special fever training and experienced in throat examinations is useful.

(C) THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Two Medical Officers now attend each afternoon, and two each morning, for the purpose of examining "special cases." These include—

- (1) Cases referred by the Medical Officers themselves in the course of routine medical inspection in the schools.
- (2) Cases referred by School Nurses from the schools.
- (3) Cases referred by School Teachers.
- (4) Cases referred by the Attendance Officers.
- (5) Cases in which medical examination is requested by the parents.

As the number of "specials" referred from the above sources is constantly increasing it is necessary to issue a fixed number of invitations for each session, the number varying according to the type of case, otherwise the Medical Officers would be overwhelmed on some occasions.

The Inspection Clinic serves a number of purposes.

First of all, it serves as a clearing house for children referred from different sources. For instance, cases with defects are advised as to the necessity for treatment, and are sent to the family doctor where such exists. Otherwise, cases are sent to one of the Voluntary Hospitals, or are dealt with under the Local Authority's scheme; needy cases requiring operation are referred to hospital,

minor ailments are sent to the Minor Ailments Clinic, oral sepsis to the Dental Clinic, visual defects to the Eye Clinic, and scalp ringworm to the X-Ray Clinic.

Secondly, the Inspection Clinic serves as a Court of Appeal for children booked by the Attendance Officer for absence from school on the grounds of alleged ill-health.

Thirdly, it plays a great part in the "following up" of cases referred for treatment, especially where such is not obtained under the Local Authority's scheme, invitation to attend the Inspection Clinic for re-examination being issued a certain period after the recommendation for treatment. Here the "following up" is done by the Medical Officer himself.

Fourthly, the Inspection Clinic serves for the examination and grading of exceptional children such as mentally defective.

Fifthly, it serves as a discharging centre for cases previously excluded on medical grounds. For instance, no case of scalp ringworm once excluded from school may be re-admitted until officially discharged and certified "fit for school" by the School Medical Officer.

During the year 1921 the total number of examinations of children at the Inspection Clinic was 21,878.

Findings of Medical Inspection.

Uncleanliness.

Children's heads and bodies were examined for pediculosis on the occasion of the Nurses' visits to schools, when children of all ages were submitted to examination.

The number of children examined by the Nurses in the elementary schools totalled 106,602.

The Nurses have been able to visit all the schools in the Borough on three separate occasions during the year for the purpose of "cleanliness inspection," and the standard of cleanliness now adopted is very strict.

Tables showing prevalence of pediculosis are hereby appended :—

TABLES SHOWING PREVALENCE OF PEDICULOSIS IN DEPARTMENTS WHERE ALL THE SCHOLARS PRESENT WERE EXAMINED BY THE SCHOOL NURSES.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

	BOYS.					GIRLS.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			n b
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	14573	13846	576	151	39	15111	9462	4686	963	
(B) Percentages ..	100	95·01	3·95	1·03	—	100	62·62	31·01	6·37	

UPPER DEPARTMENTS.

	BOYS.					GIRLS.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			n b
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	39498	37819	1417	262	143	37420	22479	12706	2235	
(B) Percentages ..	100	95·74	3·58	·67	—	100	60·07	33·95	5·97	

* Heads A—Where neither vermin nor nits are present.
B—Containing a small number of nits only.
C—Containing live vermin or numerous nits.

The accompanying table shows the work done under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908 :—

BOYS.					GIRLS.			
Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mole Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.	Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mole Wheel Disinfecting Station.
	By Nurse.	By Parent.				By Nurse.	By Parent.	
89	10	28	7	48	1516	503		4
								26

Tonsils and Adenoids.

In routine cases 442 were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils or adenoids, or both, whilst in addition 1,404 special cases were found with the same condition. As in previous years it was found that a number of cases of enlarged tonsils were temporary in character, the condition disappearing in a short period of time, thus emphasising the importance of re-examining all these cases after an interval of a month or so before deciding on surgical measures.

Tuberculosis.

Amongst the inspection cases there were 201 of tuberculosis and 1,184 of suspected tuberculosis. At the same time there were very few advanced cases of phthisis, the majority being probably chiefly confined to the bronchial or mediastinal lymphatic glands and giving rise to indefinite physical signs, although the children were obviously suffering from the effects of toxic absorption, such as languor, anorexia, loss of flesh, night sweats,

etc. The majority of such children are adversely affected by compulsory attendance at an ordinary school.

Ringworm.

Cases of ringworm are notified by Teachers and Attendance Officers, as well as by the Medical Inspection Staff. All cases are invited to attend periodically at the Centre for inspection, and no child who has been known to have ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer.

During the year 1921, 131 new cases of scalp ringworm and 153 cases of body ringworm have been under supervision at the Inspection Clinic, and the total number of examinations in these cases amounted to 939.

Alopecia.

There have been 93 new cases under supervision at the Inspection Centre, with a total of 622 examinations.

The practice of exclusion of these cases until disappearance of alopecia stumps and appearance of new hair growth over the affected patches has been continued.

Eczema, Impetigo and Sores.

The number of new cases of these diseases under observation during the past year was 1,844, and the number of examinations 4,461.

Scabies.

This disease is still very prevalent. There were 235 cases under supervision and 607 examinations. There has been a very marked reduction in the number of cases of scabies as compared with last year, due, no doubt, to the thoroughness of the treatment carried out daily at the Mode Wheel Disinfecting Station.

External Eye Disease.

The bulk of the cases of external eye disease found on inspection, as usual, proved to be conjunctivitis or blepharitis of a fairly mild type.

There have been no serious outbreaks of ophthalmia in any of the schools. The practice adopted is to exclude every case of conjunctivitis in which there is possibility of infection.

Vision.

Routine medical inspection in the case of the eight-year-old group and twelve-year-old group includes the testing of vision by means of the usual types at a distance of six metres. Children whose distant vision is represented by 6/18 or worse, also any children who appear to be suffering from the effects of eye strain, or children of five years suffering from strabismus are all referred for examination at the Refraction Clinic by the Eye Specialist.

During the year under consideration, 779 cases have been referred for examination at the Refraction Clinic.

Ear Disease and Hearing.

The great majority of cases of ear disease met with in routine inspection are children suffering from suppurating discharge from the middle ear. These are the cases which in the old days were generally allowed to go untreated, and they often became very offensive for want of attention.

About 1,000 cases were met with by the Medical Inspectors and most of these were dealt with at the School Clinic.

Dental Defects.

The following tables show (a) the number of sound and decayed teeth (both temporary and permanent) and (b) the actual state of teeth and gums, and the grinding capacity; (c) the actual number of decayed teeth, *per child*, among the children examined by the School Dentists:

TABLE A.
ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION.

	Age	Number examined.	TEMPORARY TEETH.				PERMANENT TEETH.			
			Number present.	Average per child.	Number decayed.	Average per child.	Number present.	Average per child.	Number decayed.	Average per child.
Boys	6	731	13085	17.65	4230	5.90	2182	2.98	299	.41
	7	727	11047	15.11	4461	6.10	4708	6.47	774	1.06
	8	793	9440	11.90	4419	5.57	7665	9.66	1103	1.39
	9	832	3424	4.11	1893	2.27	16350	19.65	1482	1.77
	Total ...	3083	36996	12.00	15093	4.89	30905	10.02	3658	1.18
Girls	6	727	12792	17.59	4055	5.57	2675	3.67	401	.50
	7	816	11438	14.01	4670	5.72	6032	7.39	934	1.14
	8	741	8065	10.88	3872	5.22	8143	10.98	1221	1.78
	9	910	2496	7.74	1383	1.52	20068	22.05	1833	2.01
	Total ...	3194	34791	10.89	13980	4.37	36918	11.55	4389	1.37
Boys and Girls...	Total ...	6277	71787	11.43	29073	4.63	67823	10.80	8047	1.28

TABLE B.
ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION.

	Age.	Number exam- ined.	State of Teeth.			Condition of Gums.			Grinding Capacity.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth.			Hypo- plastic.
			Clean.	Fairly clean.	Dirty.	Healthy	In- flamed.	Septic.	Good.	Average.	Bad.	Sound.	Decayed	Sound.	Decayed.	Un- saveable	
Boys	6	731	543	170	18	360	55	216	118	542	71	8765	4320	1883	289	10	49
	7	727	447	264	16	278	182	267	63	612	52	6586	4461	3934	716	58	120
	8	793	409	372	12	305	231	257	30	702	61	5021	4419	6562	964	139	235
	9	832	303	458	71	618	93	121	93	570	169	1531	1893	14868	1031	451	193
	Total	3083	1702	1264	117	1561	561	861	304	2426	353	21903	15093	27247	3000	658	597
Girls	6	727	553	163	11	363	134	230	131	514	82	8737	4055	2274	386	15	58
	7	816	557	245	14	319	240	257	66	695	55	6768	4670	5098	848	86	196
	8	741	366	363	12	278	209	254	43	612	86	4193	3872	6922	1071	150	281
	9	910	444	434	32	693	126	91	173	590	147	1113	1383	18235	1329	504	312
	Total	3194	1920	1205	69	1653	709	832	413	2411	370	20811	13980	32529	3634	755	847
Boys & Girls Total		6277	3622	2469	186	3214	1370	1693	717	4837	723	42714	29073	59776	6634	1413	1444

DENTISTS DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Number of Decayed Teeth.....	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and up- wards	Total No. of Decayed Teeth.	Total No. of Chil- dren.
Boys aged 6— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	54 7.39	33 4.51	70 9.57	37 5.06	77 10.53	52 7.11	81 11.08	53 7.25	.66 9.08	47 6.43	43 5.88	38 5.19	26 3.56	18 2.46	13 1.78	9 1.23	4 .54	4 .55	3 .41	..	3 .41	4619 99.97	731 ..
Girls aged 6— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	70 9.62	35 4.81	58 7.98	53 7.29	70 9.63	72 9.90	53 7.29	54 7.43	54 7.43	54 7.43	40 5.50	31 4.26	29 3.99	13 1.79	14 1.92	12 1.65	6 .83	4 .55	2 .27	2 .28	1 .13	4456 99.98	727 ..
Boys aged 7— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	39 5.36	16 2.70	40 5.50	48 6.60	57 7.84	68 9.35	68 9.35	79 10.87	48 6.60	45 6.19	56 7.70	49 6.74	40 5.50	22 3.03	21 2.89	12 1.64	4 .55	5 .69	4 .55	3 .41	3 .41	5235 99.97	727 ..
Girls aged 7— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	34 4.16	26 3.18	50 6.12	42 5.14	67 8.21	78 9.95	109 13.35	84 10.28	69 8.45	60 7.34	54 6.61	51 6.37	29 3.55	27 3.30	14 1.71	4 .49	7 .85	9 1.10	..	1 .12	1 .12	5604 100.00	816 ..
Boys aged 8— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	22 2.77	26 3.28	40 5.04	49 6.15	74 9.33	81 10.21	79 9.96	83 10.48	77 9.71	68 8.57	58 7.31	43 5.44	40 5.05	19 2.41	15 1.89	12 1.51	5 .63	1 .13	1 .13	..	..	5522 99.99	793 ..
Girls aged 8— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	26 3.51	20 2.70	40 5.40	47 6.34	59 7.96	67 9.04	91 12.28	82 11.07	88 11.88	56 7.56	54 7.29	30 4.05	33 4.45	19 2.56	12 1.62	7 .94	5 .67	3 .41	2 .27	..	..	5093 100.00	741 ..
Boys aged 9 and over— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	53 6.37	89 10.69	119 14.30	126 15.10	136 16.34	101 12.13	76 9.25	40 4.81	33 3.93	22 2.64	18 2.16	7 .84	4 .47	3 .35	2 .24	..	2 .24	..	..	1 .12	..	3375 99.98	832 ..
Girls aged 9 and over— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	66 7.25	122 13.41	171 18.79	174 19.12	113 12.42	94 10.33	69 7.58	33 3.62	19 2.09	16 1.76	17 1.87	8 .88	3 .33	1 .11	3 .33	..	..	..	1 .11	..	..	3216 100.00	910 ..
Total Girls and Boys— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	364 5.79	367 5.84	588 9.37	576 9.19	653 10.41	613 9.76	626 9.97	508 8.09	454 7.20	368 5.70	340 5.42	257 4.09	204 3.75	122 1.94	94 1.48	56 .89	33 .52	26 .41	13 .21	7 .12	8 .13	37120 ..	6777 ..

Average No. of Decayed Teeth per Child—5.32.

Crippling Defects.

Amongst the Code Group cases 15 children were referred for treatment on account of rickets, and six on account of spinal curvature, presumably due to tuberculosis.

Infectious Disease.

A system of notification is in force whereby the Head Teachers forward to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of the cause of absence from sickness of the children attending their schools. These returns are sent in weekly, and are classified in the following table :—

RETURN OF SICKNESS IN SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Notifiable Diseases.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Ophthalmia.	Sore Throat.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Clds.	Other Diseases.
1375	295	795	793	548	350	670	3617	1703	15998	12237

At several schools there were outbreaks of sore throat or scarlet fever, which necessitated, over a period of time which varied in different circumstances, special daily visits of the medical staff, at which the whole of the scholars in the school were examined for the special purpose of ascertaining their freedom from infection. These examinations have not been included in the preceding figures, as no account was taken of the number of children examined, and the examinations themselves were necessarily limited to the one object in view, and no unnecessary time was spent over them.

At one school in particular there was a serious outbreak of whooping cough which greatly affected the school attendance, and the question of school closure arose. However, by the almost daily attendance of the School Doctor, and the rigid exclusion of suspected children, the epidemic was successfully dealt with.

Following Up.

The work of following up has been carried out by (a) the School Medical Officers, (b) School Nurses and (c) Attendance Officers.

A large number of cases seen in the school during the course of routine inspection are referred to the Inspection Clinic for further examination at a later date.

Until quite recently "Home Visits" for the purpose of following up were carried out almost entirely by the attendance officers. The School Nurses, however, are now undertaking part of this work; and during the last year paid over 1,477 home visits.

Medical Treatment.

A number of defects requiring treatment are dealt with under the Local Authorities' Scheme. This includes:—(1) The treatment of minor ailments at the School Clinic; (2) the treatment of scalp ringworm at the X-Ray Clinic; (3) the treatment of dental defects at the Dental Clinic; (4) the treatment of visual defects at the Eye Clinic; and (5) the surgical treatment of tonsils and adenoids at the Salford Royal Hospital.

(1) The Minor Ailments Clinic.

During the past year 2,127 new cases were treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics, Regent Road and Teneriffe Street, and the attendances of patients totalled 39,502. The cases which received treatment were those who would otherwise have received little or no attention, such as chronic ear discharge, chronic nasal discharge, often accompanied by impaired hearing; skin diseases such as tinea, alopecia, eczema, impetigo, sores and septic conditions, and such common external eye diseases as conjunctivitis and blepharitis.

It is found that the great majority of these cases rapidly improve under thorough treatment, and, as a rule, even the bad cases are soon able to resume school.

The treatment is carried out by the School Nurses under the direction of the Medical Officers.

Two School Nurses attend the Regent Road Clinic each morning and one attends the Teneriffe Street Clinic each afternoon.

All cases attending the Clinic are first examined either at the Inspection Clinic or at school by the Medical Officers, who issue cards authorising the child's attendance at the Treatment Clinic.

The cards show the doctor's diagnosis and instructions for treatment, and the time of attendance is stamped thereon for the information of the teacher. No child is

treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic unless first authorised and given a card by the Medical Officer, otherwise the Nurses would be quickly overwhelmed.

The following table shows the number of new cases and attendances up to December 31st, 1921 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases	1151	976	2127
Attendances	20961	18516	39502

Tonsils and Adenoids.

The Education Committee have an arrangement for the surgical treatment of these cases at the Salford Royal Hospital.

A list of cases considered suitable for operation is submitted to the hospital weekly. After operation children are re-examined at the Inspection Clinic by a School Medical Officer.

A charge of 25s. is made by the hospital for each case operated upon, and a portion of this charge is recovered from parents who can afford to contribute towards the cost; 589 cases have been successfully operated on during the year.

Tuberculosis.

Children found to be suffering from definite tuberculosis are generally referred for treatment to the Tuberculosis Department. A certain number of children suffering from suspected tuberculosis are dealt with at the Open Air School.

Skin Disease.

RINGWORM.—THE X-RAY CLINIC.

The very efficient X-Ray apparatus for the treatment of ringworm was installed early in the year 1913.

From the beginning this Clinic has been highly successful in coping with the large amount of scalp ringworm of an obstinate type formerly prevalent in the Borough.

It was generally found necessary to epilate the whole scalp in each case according to the five-exposure method of Kienböck. By this method the whole of the scalp is exposed at one sitting of approximately two hours, epilation being complete by about the end of the third week.

After X-Ray application the children are allowed to return to school, wearing a cap, as soon as epilation is complete and no ringworm stumps remain in the scalp.

A nominal charge of 5s. per child treated is made to the parent.

X-Rays have been administered to 63 cases of scalp ringworm during the year. Sixty-one cases were certified fit at the end of December.

Of the above 63 cases, it was necessary to epilate the whole scalp in 49 cases, nine patches in four cases, and two patches in five cases.

Number of re-examinations after X-Rays, 324.

The children were fit to return to school again, on the average, five weeks after the application of the Rays.

On the other hand the 67 cases cured without the application of X-Rays were only fit to return to school on the average 25.46 weeks after the commencement of treatment, some cases taking as long as two years, and the large majority several months.

It may be too much to hope that the disease will ever be entirely eradicated, but it is confidently expected that with the help of X-Ray treatment the number of cases will in a few years be negligible.

ECZEMA, IMPETIGO AND SORES.

A large number of such cases are now being dealt with very successfully at the School Clinic, and many obstinate cases of impetigo are returned to school after a few days' treatment.

SCABIES.

Cases are now treated daily by the School Nurses at the Mode Wheel Disinfecting Station, and the children are first given a warm bath, after which the appropriate remedies are applied. It is found that this treatment very considerably shortens the duration of the disease.

Ear Disease and Hearing.

Cases of ear disease and defective hearing are generally kept under observation by the School Doctor at the Inspection Clinic, and many of these receive treatment at the School Clinic. This treatment includes the daily syringing, etc., of cases of otorrhœa and also the giving of nasal douches where the impaired hearing is due to catarrh and obstruction of the nasal passages.

Dental Clinic.

The School Dentists, as in previous years, devoted most of their time to conservative dental treatment of the first permanent teeth (six-year old molars). Actual dental inspection in the schools was carried out on two mornings per week, the remainder of the week being occupied with the treatment of defects found in the course of this inspection.

The attendance of the children at the Clinics has been extremely good, very few of them failing to keep their appointments.

Altogether 6,277 children were treated at the Dental Clinics. There were 8,617 extractions of teeth, 3,963 fillings, 108 dressings and 843 scalings.

The tables on pages 110-112 show in detail the work carried out during the year 1921.

Owing to the impossibility of undertaking dental treatment for all school children in the Borough with the present staff of two School Dentists, it is proposed that the School Dentists should confine their activities to a limited number of schools, the most needy being selected. This arrangement will allow the School Dentists to follow up the cases already treated, and so keep the mouths of the children in order.

Crippling Defects.

A number of children suffering from well-marked ricketty and certain other deformities are very successfully dealt with at the Greengate Dispensary under the supervision of Dr. Mumford. The children so treated are resident in the institution for a period.

Heart and Circulation.

In all well-marked cases of heart disease, the parents were interviewed and warned of the defect, and the children were referred for further examination in three months' time. The teachers were also warned of such defects and advised as to the child's fitness for drill or otherwise.

The Refraction Clinic.

Dr. Meynell's report is herewith appended :---

REPORT ON THE OPHTHALMIC CLINIC, SALFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

"During the past year another 1,500 waiting cases have been dealt with at the Refraction Clinic. The numbers actually invited amounted to 1,540, 1,210 of which took advantage of the facilities offered. The waiting list is now reduced to 480, an easily manageable figure, as it is now possible to deal with 50 cases a week.

The year has seen the establishment of a school for children of low visual acuity. This is intended to give to those children, whose vision is insufficient to enable them to derive benefit from ordinary teaching, an education by special methods. The methods adopted follow closely those of the London Myope Schools and of similar institutions established in the States.

The situation of the school, the supply of at least one meal a day, and the full use of open air methods are admirably suited to the type of case met with in Salford. Eliminating hereditary disease and accidental injuries, almost all cases are the indirect product of imperfect hygiene assisted by an adverse climate. And it is usual to see a steady improvement in general health in the scholars admitted. Unfortunately most of the defects are not amenable to treatment, but with improved general condition the risk of aggravation is removed.

The school is inspected once a month."

TABLE S IVa.

SUMMARY OF CASES SEEN BY THE OPHTHALMIC OFFICER AT THE
EDUCATION OFFICE AND REGENT ROAD CLINIC DURING THE
YEAR 1921:

A.—REFRACTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hypermetropia	95	75	170
Hypermetropia Astigmatism	23	24	47
Compound Hypermetropia Astigmatism....	239	183	422
Myopia	31	13	44
Myopic Astigmatism	11	18	29
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	35	45	80
Mixed Astigmatism	40	41	81
Anisometropia	33	36	69
Unclassified .....	..	..	..
Nil.....	134	134	268
TOTALS	641	569	1210

TABLE S IVb.—Continued.

B.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Muscle Disorders :—			
Strabismus	102	55	157
Nystagmus	4	7	11
Conjunctival, Lid and Lacrimal Disease :—			
Conjunctivitis (simple)	628	219	847
Trachoma .....	..	1	1
Blepharitis	102	86	188
Entropion	3	..	3
Distichiasis	1	..	1
Dacryocystitis	8	..	8
Corneal Disease :—			
Keratitis Ulcerative	5	11	16
Keratitis Non-Ulcerative	16	23	39
Nebulæ	24	21	45
Anterior Staphyloma	3	..	3
Lenticular Disease :—			
Cataract	5	4	9
Disease of the Iris :—			
Synechiæ	3	3	6
Iridodialysis	1	..	1
Iritis .....	..	1	1
Choroidal and Retinal Disease :—			
Choroidal Atrophy	4	3	7
Retinitis	3	..	3
Optic Nerve Disease :—			
Optic Neuritis	6	4	10
Retrobulbar Neuritis	7	2	9
Optic Atrophy	1	..	1
General Degeneration :—			
Phthisis Bulbi	1	..	1
Developmental Errors :—			
Buphthalmos .....	..	3	3
Coloboma of Iris and Choroid .....	..	1	1
Anophthalmos	1	1	2
Microphthalmos .....	..	1	1

Open-air School.

This Day School was opened on the 28th August, 1916, in the open shed and premises in the David Lewis Recreation Ground. The children admitted were selected, after examination by the medical staff, from the number who were excluded from the ordinary elementary schools by reason of their being ailing or delicate.

The staff consists of a head teacher with two assistants. The School Nurse attends every Monday, when the children are weighed; the Medical Inspector also visits the school every week. The children attend each week day except Saturday, those from a distance coming by tramcar. Three meals are provided—breakfast, dinner and tea, for which a maximum charge of 6d. per day is made.

Open-air School, Year 1921.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Admissions during 1921	34	48	82
Number of Discharges during 1921	53	55	108
Number of Children on Register at end of Year 1921	34	35	69

CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING 1921.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average "Stay" in School (weeks).....	36	23	32
AVERAGE GAIN IN WEIGHT.....	4.9	5.2	5lbs.
	yr. mth.	yr. mth.	yr. mth.
Average age on Admission	9 7	9 11	9 9

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Transferred to Ordinary School	42	40	82
Left, aged 14	4	3	7
Admitted to Hospital.....	..	1	1
Unfit for School in Winter.....	..	1	1
Taken off Rolls (poor attendance)	1	4	5
Taken off Rolls (parents' refused payment)	4	4	8
Transferred to Day School for Blind.....	2	2	4
	53	55	108

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES FROM WHICH THE ABOVE DISCHARGED
CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Phthisis .....	..	1	1
Early and Suspected Phthisis	3	6	9
Glandular T.B.....	6	2	8
Epilepsy.....	..	1	1
Asthma and Bronchitis	8	2	10
Anæmia	6	15	21
Delicate	13	14	27
Malnutrition	7	4	11
Chorea .....	..	1	1
Glands	3	3	6
Unresolved Pneumonia.....	..	1	1
Osteo Myelitis	1	1	2
Corneal Opacities.....	3	2	5
	50	53	103

Physical Training.

The School Medical Officers advise as to the kind of exercises to be adopted in some cases of temporary deformity, such as slight scoliosis.

Provision of Meals.

The usual arrangements with regard to cooking of dinners and the conveyance to the feeding centres were followed.

The number of children requiring free meals shows an increase during the year, the average monthly number being 261, as compared with 111 for the previous year.

Children examined in the schools by the Medical Officers and found to be suffering from malnutrition are referred for investigation into the parents' means and, where necessary, free meals are given.

Swimming Instruction.

During the season just closed, 13 Swimming Instructors were appointed for boys and four for girls, and the number of attendances of children during school hours at the several baths was 25,214 in the case of boys, and 20,282 in the case of girls, making a total of 45,496, as compared with 43,339 in the previous year. Reports were received from the Instructors that, of the children attending the baths, 1,392 boys and 695 girls proved themselves able to swim.

In order to encourage the children to learn swimming, the Baths Committee have continued the arrangement under which a free season ticket for the ensuing year is given to each scholar who, at the commencement of the season, is unable to swim more than ten yards, and who at the end of the season has proved himself able to swim one length of the bath. Certificates of proficiency are also awarded by the Education Committee, after an examination conducted by a Committee of Head Teachers. The number of such certificates gained during the past season was 1,440, compared with 1,222 for the previous year.

Co-operation of Parents.

Parents present at the inspection are, of course, notified directly of any defect discovered, and they are advised as to the necessary treatment. Parents absent at the time of medical inspection are notified of the presence of defects and desirability of treatment by means of printed forms. These forms are issued in triplicate, one being delivered to the parent, another

handed to the Attendance Officer for the purpose of following up, and the third retained at the office for reference.

Co-operation of Teachers.

As a clerk accompanies each doctor to the schools for the purpose of medical inspection, teachers are relieved of any clerical work in this respect. However, previous to the visit of the School Doctor, teachers notify parents of the date and time at which their children will be examined.

Each Head Teacher supplies weekly to the Medical Officer a return of sickness in the schools. In this way early information is obtained as to the outbreak of any infectious sickness amongst school children.

Again a large number of the special cases examined at the Inspection Clinic are children who have been referred by school teachers for medical examination.

In the case of mentally defective children the work of the Medical Officer is greatly facilitated by the special reports which are furnished by Head Teachers.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

The assistance of the School Attendance Officers is obtained in the case of children who have been invited to the Inspection Clinic and do not attend, and, as already described, some of the work of following up is also undertaken by them.

Cleansing notices issued in accordance with Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, are delivered by the Attendance Officers, who insure the attendance of the verminous children at the cleansing centre.

The Superintendent of Attendance Officers is daily supplied with all information with respect to periods of school exclusion, or fitness for school in the case of children examined at the Inspection and Treatment Clinics.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

The co-operation of the Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Crippled Children's Help Association has been obtained in a number of cases. Through these agencies a considerable number of children have been sent to Holiday and Convalescent Homes at the seaside, or in the country, and in the case of some of the cripples suitable apparatus has been supplied by these voluntary bodies.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has brought to our notice a number of cases where parents have neglected to obtain the necessary treatment for their children.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

A list of the above children maintained in special institutions will be found in Tables S IIIA. and S IIIB. in the Appendix.

A new school for the accommodation of partially blind children was opened in the Borough on March 7th, 1921. This school serves as a Day School for children who are not totally blind, but whose vision is too defective for them to be taught in the ordinary schools. Sixty children were admitted during the year.

Cases of total blindness are sent to a residential institution.

One of the School Medical Officers, Dr. H. Heathcote, is engaged in the examination and classification of mentally defective children with respect to their suitability for treatment in :—

- (a) Resident Institutions for Imbeciles.
- (b) Special Residential Schools for Mentally Defective Children.
- (c) Special Day Schools for Mentally Defective Children.
- (d) Special Classes in Ordinary Schools.

A similar list is being prepared in the case of physically defective children in respect of their suitability for treatment in :—

- (a) Residential Open-Air Schools.
- (b) Day Open-Air Schools.
- (c) Sanatorium Schools.
- (d) Special Residential Schools for Cripples.
- (e) Special Day Schools for Cripples.
- (f) Special Residential Schools for Epileptics.

Nursery Schools.

As yet there is but one in the Borough, namely, at Encombe Place, where about twenty children are in daily attendance. This school is visited each year by one of the Medical Inspectors, when all the children are submitted to medical examination.

In addition all new admissions to the school are medically examined at the beginning of each term. The school is also visited by the School Nurse for the purpose of "cleanliness inspection."

Secondary Schools.

The work of medical inspection in respect of the Secondary Schools has been undertaken by one of the Medical Inspection Staff, Dr. H. Heathcote.

On the occasion of the visit of the doctor to each of these schools the whole of the pupils in attendance have been submitted to medical examination. This examination is the same in character as in the case of Elementary Schools, and in the same way parents have an opportunity of being present.

The Education Committee have hitherto undertaken no treatment for Secondary School children, pupils requiring treatment being referred to their own doctors. However, it is now proposed to treat such children who may be suffering from tonsils and adenoids or defective vision.

Following up is undertaken by Dr. H. Heathcote, who re-visits the school in order to ascertain whether the treatment recommended has been carried out.

Tables showing the number of pupils examined and the findings of the Medical Inspector will be found in the Appendix.

Miscellaneous.

A number of Teachers, Exhibitioners, Bursars, and special cases have been medically examined by the Medical Officers during the year. (See Table S Ib. in the Appendix.)

The total number of children medically examined in the Elementary Schools during the year amounted to 9,549.

During the year 29,672 invitations were sent out to children referred for medical treatment, and there were 21,878 attendances, 88.74 of which were remedied; 8,306 cases were discharged. (See Table IVF. in the Appendix.)

Summary of Examinations.

During the year 1921, 42,091 examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers of the Education Committee.

These examinations were made up as follows :—

(a) Children belonging to Code Groups examined in the Schools	9,549
(b) Cases of visual defects examined by retinoscopy at Chapel Street	1,210
(c) Absentees and cases of disease or defect examined by the Medical Officers at Regent Road Centre ..	21,878
(d) Verminous cases in which cleansing notices have been served under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, examined at Regent Road..	1,605
(e) Teachers, pupil teachers, bursars, and various special cases examined	250
(f) Children examined in the schools by the School Dentist	6,277
(g) Children examined in Secondary Schools (from September to Decem- ber)	1,322

Appendix.

TABLE I.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED JANUARY, 1921, TO 31ST DECEMBER
1921.

A.—“CODE” GROUPS.

Age.	Entrants.					Total.
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other Ages.	
Boys	1349	..	..	1349
Girls	1337	..	..	1337
Totals	2686	..	..	2686

Age.	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers.				Total.	Grand Total.
		8.	12.	13.	14.	Other Ages.	
Boys		1784	1668	..	..	..	4801
Girls		1739	1672	..	..	..	4748
Totals ..		3523	3340	..	..	..	9549

TABLE I.—Continued.

B.—GROUPS OTHER THAN “CODE.”

(1)	Intermediate Group (other than 8 years). (2)	Special Cases.* (3)	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children in Code Groups Re-examined). (4)
Boys.....	3542	1221
Girls	3781	1282
Totals	7323	2503

* All special cases which were medically inspected during the year, whether the inspection took place in the schools or at the Inspection Clinic, and from whatever source the cases were derived.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION IN 1921.

DEFECTS OR DISEASES.	ROUTINE INSPECTION.		SPECIALS.	
	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation.	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition.....	5	..	39	..
Uncleanliness, head	1700	..	111	..
„ body	58	..	8	..
Skin—				
Ringworm, head	28	..	168	..
„ body	5	..	187	..
Scabies	40	..	394	..
Impetigo	84	..	1006	..
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	57	1	1155	2
Eye—				
Blepharitis	45	..	236	..
Conjunctivitis	54	..	544	..
Keratitis	2	..	53	..
Corneal Ulcer .....	..	..	33	..
Corneal Opacities	9	..	10	..
Defective Vision	635	..	60	..
Squint	43	..	41	..
Other Conditions	8	2	57	..
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	34	11	137	1
Otitis Media	80	4	371	..
Other Ear Diseases	22	2	371	..
Nose and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils.....	237	66	651	1
Adenoids.....	37	15	358	..
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.	83	4	394	..
Other Conditions	18	3	241	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	20	9	226	5
Defective Speech	4	2	22	3
Teeth—Dental Disease	1016	..	132	..
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease, Organic	13	12	66	77
„ „ Functional	14	22	46	54
Anæmia	110	18	464	18

TABLE II.—Continued.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION IN 1921.

DEFECTS OR DISEASES.	ROUTINE INSPECTION.		SPECIALS.	
	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation.	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment.
Lungs—				
Bronchitis.....	80	35	329	24
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases.	6	4	83	6
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary, Definite	2	2	93	3
„ Suspected	11	3	562	13
Non-Pulmonary, Glands.....	7	6	36	1
„ Spine .....	..	..	4	1
Hip .....	..	..	6	..
Other Bones and Joints.....	..	..	11	..
Skin	1	..	4	..
Other Forms	8	..	36	5
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	2	2	31	9
Chorea.....	6	..	107	9
Other Conditions	4	2	116	12
Deformities—				
Rickets	13	2	62	3
Spinal Curvature	1	1	1	..
Other Forms	11	1	60	2
Other Defects or Diseases	65	13	483	59
Delicate	76	73	458	102
Mentally Defective	3	1	9	5
Dull and Backward	3	8	16	10

referred for Treatment	14758
to be kept under observation	751
Number of Individual Children having Defects which required treatment or to be kept under Observation—	
Routine.....	5084
Special	10425
	15509

TABLE II.—Continued.

B.—DETAILS OF RE-EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN CODE GROUPS

Defects or Diseases.	Had Treatment.	Not had Treatment.
Malnutrition.....	2	..
Uncleanliness, head	4	..
„ body .....	..	..
Skin—		
Ringworm, head	7	..
„ body	3	..
Scabies	36	..
Impetigo	74	3
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	52	2
Eye—		
Blepharitis	31	2
Conjunctivitis	40	1
Keratitis	1	..
Corneal Uleer .....	..	..
Corneal Opacities	3	..
Defective Vision	237	318
Squint	5	7
Other Conditions	5	..
Ear—		
Defective Hearing	27	4
Otitis Media	81	1
Other Ear Diseases	8	3
Nose and Throat—		
Enlarged Tonsils.....	205	119
Adenoids.....	32	14
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	45	21
Other Conditions	8	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular).....	32	..
Defective Speech	3	..
Teeth—Dental Disease	451	416
Heart and Circulation—		
Heart Disease, Organic	16	12
„ „ Functional	22	1
Anæmia	111	2
Lungs—		
Bronchitis.....	111	6
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases.....	13	1
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary, Definite	5	..
„ Suspected	8	1
Non-Pulmonary, Glands.....	9	..
„ Spine .....	..	..
„ Hip .....	..	..
„ Other Bones and Joints	1	..
„ Skin	1	..
„ Other Forms	2	..
Nervous System—		
Epilepsy	2	..
Chorea.....	5	..
Other Conditions	3	1
Deformities—		
Rickets	9	2
Spinal Curvature .....	..	..
Other Forms	3	1
Other Defects or Diseases	57	7
Delicate	118	8
Mentally Defective	5	..
Dull and Backward	6	1
Number of Children Re-Examined.....	2503	
Had Treatment.....	1765	70.51 per cent.
Not had Treatment	738	

TABLE III.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN
THE AREA IN 1921.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	24	18	42
Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	34	35	69
Not at School .....	..	..	..
DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf) within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1893—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	29	18	47
Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	13	12	25
Not at School .....	..	..	..
MENTALLY DEFICIENT—			
Feeble-Minded—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	141	117	258
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	4	..	4
Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year .....	..	..	..
Not at School .....	..	..	..
Imbeciles—			
At School .....	..	..	..
Notified to Local Control Authority.....	45	20	65
Idiots	2	3	5
EPILEPTICS—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	18	9	27
Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics.....	..	..	..
In Institutions other than Certified Schools.....	2	..	2
Not at School .....	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	274	393	667
Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defec- tive Children .....	..	..	..
In Institutions other than Certified Schools .....	..	..	..
Not at School .....	..	..	..

TABLE III.—Continued.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN
THE AREA IN 1921.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE—			
Crippling due to Tuberculosis—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	15	6	21
Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children .....	..	..	..
In Institutions other than Certified Schools.....	..	..	..
Not at School .....	..	..	..
Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	83	76	159
Attending Certified School for Physically Defective Children	15	12	27
In Institutions other than Certified Schools.....	..	..	..
Not at School .....	..	..	..
Other Physical Defectives, e.g., Delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open Air Schools, children suffering from severe Heart Disease—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	106	107	213
Attending Open Air Schools	34	48	82
Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children other than Open Air Schools.....	..	..	..
Not at School .....	..	..	..
DULL OR BACKWARD—			
*Retarded two years	1570	1703	3273
*Retarded three years	376	525	901

* These figures are the result of a special local investigation made with H.M. Inspector.

TABLE IIIa.
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.
EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Idiots	3	3	6
Imbeciles	26	6	32
Mentally Defective	43	34	77
Dull and Backward	30	14	44
Found Normal	4	4	8
	106	61	167

Recommended for	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Resident Institution for Imbeciles	29	9	38
Special Residential School for M.D's.	12	19	31
Special Day School for M.D's.	32	14	46
Special Class in ordinary School	27	15	42
Fit for ordinary School	6	4	10
	106	61	167

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.
(CRIPPLES, EPILEPTICS, &c.).

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Epileptics	28	13	41
Cripples.....	14	13	27
Rickets	15	20	35
Deaf and Dumb.....	4	2	6
Infantile Paralysis	11	14	25
Heart	4	2	6
Hysteria	1	..	1
Keratitis .....	..	1	1
Normal	1	..	1
	78	65	143

Recommended for	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Day Open Air School .....	..	1	1
Residential Open Air School	1	2	3
Sanatorium School .....	..	1	1
Special Day School for Cripples	23	27	50
Residential School for Cripples	10	8	18
Residential School for Epileptics	25	14	39
Deaf and Dumb School	4	2	6
Blind School .....	..	1	1
Special Class in Ordinary School.....	1	2	3
Ordinary School	14	7	21
	78	65	143

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1921.

A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	No. of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin—				
Ringworm, head ..	202	181	21	202
body ..	193	182	11	193
Scabies	309	295	14	309
Impetigo	981	955	26	981
Minor Injuries	98	86	12	98
Other Skin Diseases	1009	939	70	1009
Ear Disease	882	823	59	882
Eye Disease (External and Other)	950	905	45	950
Miscellaneous	1185	679	506	1185
Total	5809	5045	764	5809

B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Number of Children.									
Referred for Refraction.	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.	Recommended for treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other forms of treatment.	For whom no treatment was considered necessary.
	Under Local Education Authority's Clinic Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other wise.	Total					
1540	1210	..	..	1210	625	..	..	..	268

C.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

1. Number of Children.				
Referred for Treatment.	Received Operative Treatment.			
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme. Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	Received Other Forms of Treatment.
2019	589	106	695	930

TABLE IV.—Continued.

D.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

1.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Specials referred by Medical Officers & from other sources.	Totals.
(a) Inspected by Dentist	1458	1543	1554	1742	..	..	..	..	..	..	6277
(b) Referred for treatment.....	..	928	1213	1271	998	..	..	..	..	..	1790	6200
(c) Actually treated.....	..	336	535	740	1336	..	..	..	..	..	1266	4213
*(d) Retreated (result of periodical examination)	7	19	65	496	..	..	..	..	..	12	608

* Cases under this head are also included under (c) above.

2.—PARTICULARS OF TIME GIVEN AND OF OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN.

No. of half-days devoted to inspection.	No. of half-days devoted to treatment.	Total No. of attendances made by children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	No. of Administrations of Local Anaesthetics included in 4 & 6.	No. of other Operations.	
			Extracted.	Filled.	Extracted	Filled.			Permanent Teeth	Temporary Teeth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	—
141	684	8420	611	3963	8006	—	3963	1036	941	10

TABLE IV.—Continued.

F.—RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM CLINICS DURING 1921.

Defects or Diseases.	Remedied.	Improved.	No change or no report.	Total.	Percentage remedied.
Malnutrition.....	20	2	1	23	86.95
Uncleanliness, head	87	..	3	90	96.67
„ body	2	..	..	2	100.0
Skin—					
Ringworm, head	165	..	6	171	96.49
„ body	213	..	3	216	98.61
Scabies	369	..	9	378	97.62
Impetigo	1095	..	7	1102	99.36
Other Diseases— (Non-Tubercular)	1175	4	23	1202	97.75
Eye—					
Blepharitis	206	4	8	218	94.49
Conjunctivitis	483	7	16	511	95.49
Keratitis	31	1	3	35	88.57
Corneal Ulcer	15	..	6	21	71.43
Corneal Opacities	7	..	1	8	87.50
*Defective Vision	46	3	5	54	85.18
Squint	24	5	8	37	64.86
Other Conditions	60	1	6	67	89.54
Ear—					
Defective Hearing	85	11	9	105	80.95
Otitis Media	271	15	24	310	87.41
Other Ear Diseases	217	4	9	230	94.35
Nose and Throat—					
Enlarged Tonsils.....	529	3	53	585	90.43
Adenoids.....	263	1	28	292	90.07
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	294	1	45	340	86.47
Other Conditions	166	8	13	187	88.77
Enlarged Cervical Glands— (Non-Tubercular)	138	6	12	156	88.46
Defective Speech.....	2	8	3	13	15.38
*Teeth—Dental Disease.....	133	..	..	133	100
Heart and Circulation—					
Heart Disease, Organic .....	..	9	39	48	..
„ Functional	30	21	16	67	44.78
Anæmia	172	59	43	274	62.77

* These figures include cases coming under the notice of the School Doctors at the Inspection Clinic, and include the great bulk of cases treated at the Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Defects or Diseases.	Remedied.	Improved.	No change or no report.	Total.	Percentage remedied
Lungs—					
Bronchitis.....	196	18	29	243	80.66
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	24	2	7	33	72.73
Tuberculosis—					
Pulmonary, Definite .....	..	3	5	8	0.
„ Suspected	73	12	19	109	71.56
Non-Pulmonary, Glands	3	7	5	15	20.0
„ Spine .....	..	..	..	..	..
„ Hip .....	..	..	1	1	..
„ Other Bones and Joints .	4	1	1	6	66.66
„ Skin	1	..	..	1	100.0
„ Other Forms .	6	2	6	14	42.85
Nervous System—					
Epilepsy	6	6	5	17	35.29
Chorea.....	49	12	8	69	71.01
Other Conditions	60	18	17	95	63.16
Deformities—					
Rickets	16	13	15	44	36.36
Spinal Curvature .....	..	..	1	1	..
Other Forms	13	9	9	31	41.93
Other Defects or Diseases	357	21	29	407	87.71
Delicate	254	35	44	323	78.64
Mentally Defective .....	..	..	..	..	..
Dull and Backward	1	10	3	14	7.14
Total	7371	342	603	8306	88.74

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS SHOWN IN TABLE IV. (A, B, C, D AND F, BUT EXCLUDING E).

Disease or Defect.	Number of children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments	5809	5045	764	5809
Visual Defects	1540	1210	..	1210
Defects of Nose and Throat.	2019	589	930	1519
Dental Defects	6200	4213	..	4213
Other Defects	4149	3402	..	3402
Total	19708	14459	1694	16153

TABLE VI.

SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT THE
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1921.

1) The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections	9549
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from—	
Malnutrition	5
Skin Disease	215
Defective Vision (including Squint)	678
Eye Disease	118
Defective Hearing	45
Ear Disease	108
Nose and Throat Disease	463
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	29
Defective Speech	6
Dental Disease	1016
Heart Disease—	
Organic	25
Functional	36
Anæmia	128
Lung Disease (non-tubercular)	125
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary, Definite	4
" Suspected	14
Non-pulmonary	22
Disease of the Nervous System	16
Deformities	29
Other Defects and Diseases	78
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	275
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	2909
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	1765

TABLE Ia.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS INSPECTED FROM
BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER TO END OF DECEMBER, 1921.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Average Age.	Prepara- tory.	Entrants.		Intermediates.		Leavers.		Totals.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	
Boys .....	..	120	175	194	83	9	..	581
Girls	114	157	149	122	85	54	60	741
Totals ...	114	277	324	316	168	63	60	1322

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

	Special Cases.	Re-examinations (<i>i.e.</i> , No. of Children re-examined).
Boys	182
Girls	199
Totals	381

C.—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED BY THE MEDICAL
OFFICER WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES.

(No child to be counted more than once in a year.)

Number of Individual Children Inspected 1322

TABLE IIa.

A.—ROUTINE INSPECTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Defects or Diseases.	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation.
Malnutrition.....	..	..
Uncleanliness, head	231	..
body	3	..
Skin—		
Ringworm, head	2	..
„ body	1	..
Scabies	4	..
Impetigo	1	..
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular).....	11	..
Eye—		
Blepharitis	4	..
Conjunctivitis	2	..
Keratitis .....	..	..
Corneal Ulcer .....	..	..
Corneal Opacities .....	..	2
Defective Vision	228	67
Squint ..	2	2
Other Conditions	4	1
Ear—		
Defective Hearing	5	1
Otitis Media	10	..
Other Ear Diseases .....	..	..
Nose and Throat—		
Enlarged Tonsils.....	22	14
Adenoids.....	13	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	10	2
Other Conditions .....	..	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular).....	1	1
Defective Speech	1	..
Teeth—Dental Disease	177	..
Heart and Circulation—		
Heart Disease, Organic	1	5
„ „ Functional	1	2
Anæmia	91	2
Lungs—		
Bronchitis.....	12	2
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases .....	..	..

TABLE IIa.—Continued.

Defects or Diseases.	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation.
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary, Definite .....	..	..
„ Suspected .....	..	3
Non-Pulmonary, Glands.....	..	2
Spine .....	..	..
„ Hip .....	..	..
„ Other Bones and Joints.	1	..
„ Skin .....	..	..
„ Other Forms .....	..	..
Nervous System—		
Epilepsy .....	..	1
Chorea.....	..	..
Other Conditions .....	..	4
Deformities—		
Rickets	13	2
Spinal Curvature	5	1
Other Forms	19	2
Other Defects or Diseases	12	5
Delicate	1	..
Mentally Defective .....	..	..
Dull and Backward .....	..	1
No. of Children Examined.....	1322	..
No. of Individual Children having Defects which required treatment or to be kept under Observation	648	98

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

TABLE IIa.—Continued.

B.—DETAILS OF RE-EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Defects or Diseases.	Had Treatment.	Not had Treatment.
Malnutrition.....	..	..
Cleanliness, head	131	31
„ body	2	1
Scalp—		
Ringworm, head .....	..	..
„ body	1	..
Scabies	1	..
Impetigo .....	..	..
Other Diseases (Non-Tubular)	1	1
Eyes—		
Blepharitis	1	1
Conjunctivitis	2	..
Keratitis .....	..	..
Corneal Ulcer .....	..	..
Corneal Opacities .....	..	..
Defective Vision	68	60
Squint .....	..	..
Other Conditions .....	..	..
Ears—		
Defective Hearing .....	..	2
Otitis Media	1	..
Other Ear Disease .....	..	..
Nose and Throat—		
Enlarged Tonsils.....	1	5
Adenoids.....	1	3
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	2	2
Other Conditions .....	..	..
Mouth—		
Dental Disease	16	52
Heart and Circulation—		
Heart Disease, Organic	1	..
„ Functional	1	..
Anæmia	5	3
Lungs—		
Bronchitis.....	6	1
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	3	..
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)—		
Other Bones and Joints	1	..
Nervous System—		
Epilepsy .....	..	..
Chorea.....	..	..
Other Conditions	1	..
Rickets .....	..	..
Deformities—		
Spinal Curvature	1	..
Other Forms .....	..	..
Other Defects or Diseases	10	1
Number of Children Re-Examined.....		381
„ „ Had Treatment.....		236
„ „ Not had Treatment		145

TABLE IIIa.

TABLE SHOWING PREVALENCE OF PEDICULOSIS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS WHERE ALL THE PUPILS PRESENT WERE EXAMINED.

	BOYS.					GIRLS.				
	No. Examined.	Heads.			Vermi- nous bodies.	No. Examined.	Heads.			Vermi- nous bodies.
		A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers...	581	530	51	—	3	741	561	178	2	—
(B) Percentages..	—	91·22	8·77	—	—	—	75·70	24·02	·27	—

TABLE S I.

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases.....	3542 ..	3781 ..	7323 ..
Re-examinations	6954 ..	7601 ..	14555 ..
Total Examinations	10496 ..	11382 ..	21878

CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE EYE SPECIALIST.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number	641 ..	569 ..	1210
Spectacles prescribed for	501 ..	411 ..	912
„ supplied	322 ..	303 ..	625

TABLE S. I. B.

TEACHERS, &C., MEDICALLY EXAMINED.

Teachers Medically Examined	16
Student Teacher.....	—
Exhibitioners Medically Examined	105
Bursars Medically Examined	92
Industrial School Entrants	5
Other Special Examinations	32

TABLE S IIa.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES

EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS, AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES,
DURING THE YEAR 1921.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Number of cases examined.....	3542	6954	3781	7601	21878
Malnutrition	9	30	11	39	89
Leanliness, head	28	39	64	117	248
„ body	6	16	9	13	44
Skin—					
Ringworm, head	79	283	52	156	570
„ body	99	137	54	79	369
Impetigo	465	769	446	629	2309
Scabies	112	192	123	180	607
Alopecia	48	268	45	261	622
Other Diseases	504	677	409	562	2152
Eye—					
Defective Vision and Squint ..	51	79	43	44	217
External Eye Disease	341	1255	355	1407	3358
Ear—					
Defective Hearing	58	132	62	161	413
Ear Disease	297	1099	249	1013	2658
Teeth—					
Dental Disease	34	78	44	83	239
Nose and Throat—					
Enlarged Tonsils	231	255	271	370	1127
Adenoids	109	305	137	374	925
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	117	197	158	320	792
Tonsillitis	7	24	29	58	118
Rhinitis	4	23	7	2	29
Other Diseases	74	191	90	186	541
Defective Speech	15	20	6	21	62

TABLE 8 IIa.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exami.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Heart and Circulation—					
Organic Disease	26	133	41	226	426
Functional Disease	18	87	36	133	274
Anæmia	106	430	195	682	1463
Lungs—					
Pulmonary { Definite	28	44	56	73	201
Tuberculosis { Suspected.....	246	349	259	330	1184
Chronic Bronchitis	127	410	131	312	1080
Other Disease	17	66	42	68	193
Nervous System—					
Epilepsy	15	43	16	28	102
Chorea.....	37	159	44	196	436
Mentally Defective.....	7	10	22	5	44
Other Disease	36	116	63	241	356
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—					
Glands.....	10	53	9	49	121
Bones and Joints	5	13	3	8	29
Other Forms	24	74	19	57	174
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non- Tubercular)	75	253	76	248	652
Delicate	211	457	226	678	1572
Rickets	24	119	25	66	234
Deformities	18	52	34	49	153
Other Defects or Diseases	194	375	243	523	1335
Dull and Backward	11	12	7	4	34
Abscess	6	26	12	31	75
Fit for School	7034	..	13553	..	20587

TABLE S IIIa.

BLIND, DEAF, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

NEW CASES SENT TO SPECIAL SCHOOLS DURING 1921.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Residential Blind School	1	1	2
„ Deaf and Dumb Institution	1	..	1
„ South Bank School for Partially Blind	28	31	59
„ Other Special Schools	2	..	2
TOTALS	32	32	64

TABLE S IIIb.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED IN INSTITUTIONS, AT THE
PART COST OF THE COUNCIL, AS AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1921.

Name of Institution.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester ..	3	2	5
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	1	2	3
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	2	..	2
Royal Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, Manchester	11	8	19
St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	2	4	6
Soss Moss Epileptic Colony School	1	..	1
Starnthwaite Epileptic Home	1	..	1
Sandlebridge School for Feeble-minded	3	..	3
Pontville School for Mentally Defectives, Ormskirk	1	..	1
Greengate Dispensary	15	12	27
Grimké Ward for Cripples			
TOTALS	40	28	68

TABLE S V.

INSPECTION, TREATMENT, ETC.. OF CHILDREN DURING 1921

(1) The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child)	16,872
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	751
(3) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.)	12,881
(4) The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.)	7,216

SECTION V.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Parasitic Mange.

Nine outbreaks of this disease occurred amongst horses during the year 1921. Sixty animals were examined in the infected stables, and nine horses were found to be affected with the disease. No contraventions of the Parasitic Mange Order were discovered, the outbreaks all being notified either by the owners or by Veterinary Surgeons attending.

In accordance with the Order, disinfection of the stables, harness, &c., was carried out in each case. The measures taken were sufficient to prevent any spread of the disease.

Swine Fever.

Four outbreaks of this disease occurred during the year. They were all discovered during routine slaughter-house inspection, the pigs having been brought into the Borough for slaughter. A total of 103 pigs were received from the infected premises and 42 cases of

the disease were discovered. Two suspicious outbreaks occurred, but these were not confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

In each instance the Ministry was at once notified as required by the Order, and the necessary disinfection and destruction of the carcasses carried out.

Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1908 and 1919.

The following is a summary of the number of licences dealt with under the above Order :—

	Number of Licences.	Number of Pigs.
Store pigs licensed into the Borough	48	335
Fat pigs into the Borough for slaughter ..	238	12,091
Fat pigs out of the Borough for slaughter.	29	105
	315	12,531

There were a few minor contraventions of the Order discovered, but legal proceedings were not taken.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

This disease having been prevalent amongst cattle throughout the year, instructions have been received from the Ministry in two instances when the Regulations directly affected Salford.

In the first instance the instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture referred to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease amongst Irish Cattle with instructions

to trace all cattle landed at Holyhead, Birkenhead, Fleetwood and Mode Wheel, which later passed through Salford.

In all, 538 Cattle, 136 Sheep and 18 Pigs were traced to 18 various local authorities who were advised by this Department of the Ministry's instructions, and a complete list of their enquiries had to be forwarded to the Ministry.

The second instance referred to a serious outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurring on a farm within a few miles of Salford. The Ministry of Agriculture on the 23rd May made an Order which prohibited the movements of all cattle, sheep and swine in a large scheduled area, which included Salford.

All cowsheds and lairs in the Borough were at once visited and the stock examined. The movement of Cattle, &c., was prohibited and the Cattle Market Superintendent notified that no market could be held on Tuesday, May 24th.

On Tuesday, May 24th, a large number of Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, from various parts of the country arrived at the L. & Y. and L. & N. W. Railway Cattle Docks in this Borough, the animals having been forwarded prior to the Ministry's Order becoming generally known. Special permission was sought and obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture to move these animals on Licence to slaughterhouses in Salford and Manchester.

Under the Order made on the 23rd May, 53 licences were granted, authorising the movement of 2,523 Sheep, 33 Cattle, 37 Pigs and 29 Calves to various slaughterhouses.

On the 29th May, the Ministry issued a new Order which permitted the holding of a market under strict Veterinary Inspection, and also allowing for the movement of animals on licence only to slaughterhouses in the scheduled area.

Under the second Order made on the 29th May, which was operative for two weeks, a restricted market was held. Animals arriving at the respective cattle docks could not be moved to the market except on licence, and 119 licences were granted for the movement of 4,739 Sheep, 187 Cattle, 204 Pigs and one Calf. The animals could not be moved from the market except on licence to a slaughterhouse in the scheduled area, and under this part of the Order a further 224 licences were granted for the movement of 4,924 Sheep, 375 Beasts and 112 Pigs.

In addition, 32 licences were received from Districts outside Salford, but in the scheduled area authorising the movement of 14 Cattle, 12 Sheep and 213 Pigs into slaughterhouses in the Borough.

A number of occupation licences were granted to farmers within the Borough allowing for the movement to pastures and cowsheds of milking cows.

The intricacies of the Ministry's Order were carried out with as little trouble and inconvenience as possible to Stockowners and Butchers.

Rabies.

During the year the Police have detained and isolated two dogs suspected of rabies. These were examined by me, but in neither instance was there any clinical evidence of the disease found.

Epizootic Abortion.

The Order made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations to prevent the spread of Epizootic Abortion has since been revoked by the Ministry, but a new Order came into operation on the 1st October, 1921, which embodies the original Regulations made by this Local Authority.

Animals (Transit and General) Order, 1895.

Railway and Cattle Docks.

Frequent visits are made during each week for observing whether the requirements of the Animals (Transit and General) Order are complied with.

The numbers of animals received into the Borough and forwarded out of the Borough by rail during the past year are as follows:—

FORWARDED OUT OF THE BOROUGH.

Cattle,	Sheep,	Pigs,	Calves,	Horses,	Other Animals,
33,939.	201,032.	4,836.	16.	1,233.	122.

RECEIVED INTO THE BOROUGH.

Cattle,	Sheep,	Pigs,	Calves,	Horses,	Other Animals,
66,847.	509,440.	5,528.	4,801.	207.	4.

Legal proceedings have been taken in 14 instances against four Railway Companies for infringements of the Order, in 13 cases the total penalties amounting to £27; the remaining case was dismissed because of two companies having been concerned in the transit of the animals, and the forwarders only were fined, the case against the receivers being the one dismissed.

Foreign Animals Order, 1910.

One prosecution has been taken during the year against the captain of a vessel, berthed in Salford Docks, for acting in contravention of this Order by removing five Calves from Roumania to Salford. The captain was fined 40s., and a detention notice was also served for the calves to be detained on the vessel, and all litter to be burned on board ship.

Horses Importation and Transit Order.

The necessary supervision has been carried out under this Order, as will be seen by the fact that 1,066 horses have been forwarded out of the Borough and 128 received into the Borough, the majority being later forwarded by rail to Goole for shipment to the Continent.

Legal proceedings have been taken for nine infringements of the Order, and total penalties incurred amounting to £17.

Cattle Market.

The market has been visited and inspected each market day throughout the year, the number of animals exhibited for sale being :—

Cattle	50,899
Sheep	365,371
Dairy Cows	2,649
Calves	108
Total	<u>419,027</u>

Meat and Food Inspection.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are ten private slaughterhouses in the Borough, nine being licensed annually and one continuing. Three of these are solely for slaughtering of pigs, and have been in use continuously throughout the year.; of the remaining seven slaughterhouses, five have been in regular use.

The numbers of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough on the undermentioned dates were as follows :—

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1921.	In Dec., 1921.
Continuing			
Licence...	1	1	1
Annual.....	15	10	9

The private slaughterhouses are generally kept in a clean condition. One slaughterhouse has been reconstructed during the year, and in another instance arrangements have been made whereby the food-preparing premises have been separated from the slaughterhouse.

The number of visits made to these premises and number of carcasses inspected during the year are as follows :—

Number of visits, 1,575.

CARCASES INSPECTED.

Beasts	1,418
Sheep	5,230
Pigs	11,111
Calves	3
<hr/>	
Total	17,762
<hr/>	

In addition to the private slaughterhouses there are five public slaughtering booths at the Cattle Market; one of these has been used for the slaughter of horses only. Daily visits are made to these premises. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was :—

Cattle	379
Sheep	3,046
Calves	25
Pigs	41
Horses	368

Unsound Food.

In the following tables the term “seizure” includes all cases where diseased and unsound food was discovered in the course of routine inspection and surrendered by the owners thereof, and also where inspection was requested by owners.

Legal proceedings have been taken in two instances for exposing unsound meat for sale, and penalties amounting to £4 were imposed :—

TABLE OF MONTHLY SEIZURES OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD DISCOVERED DURING ROUTINE INSPECTION
AND OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED BY THE OWNERS THEREOF.

Month.	No. of Seizures.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Horse Flesh.	Sausage.	Canned Fruit.	Canned Meat.	Canned Milk.	Ham.	Tomatoes.	Brawn.	Kid.	Fish.	Canned Fish.	Fowl.	Beef and Mutton.	Bacon.	Pigs.	Totals.
January	223	Lbs. 4244	Lbs. 2821	Lbs. 2070	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 60	Lbs. 277	Lbs. 78½	Lbs. 43	Lbs. 21½	Lbs. 3564	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 13179
February	142	Lbs. 4326	Lbs. 1986	Lbs. 2107	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 7½	Lbs. 2	Lbs. 1	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 46	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 110	Lbs. 8475½
March	128	Lbs. 1284	Lbs. 1520	Lbs. 3705	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 800	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 13	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 71	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 7393
April	98	Lbs. 1377	Lbs. 1415	Lbs. 1784	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 300	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 4876
May	69	Lbs. 1390	Lbs. 680	Lbs. 1511	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 3581
June	76	Lbs. 455	Lbs. 461	Lbs. 1820	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 180	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 236	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 80	Lbs. 918	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 4150
July	137	Lbs. 1870	Lbs. 1332	Lbs. 4507	Lbs. 90	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 96	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 20	Lbs. 28	Lbs. 912	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 8855
August	107	Lbs. 3560	Lbs. 635	Lbs. 2355	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 60	Lbs. 18	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 64	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 6692
September	93	Lbs. 1822	Lbs. 865	Lbs. 2552	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 350	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 5589
October	108	Lbs. 2662	Lbs. 596	Lbs. 2426	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 323	Lbs. 22	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 50	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 58	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 6137
November	118	Lbs. 4781	Lbs. 926	Lbs. 1401½	Lbs. 20	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 7131½
December	138	Lbs. 3360	Lbs. 1018	Lbs. 3769	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 7177
	1437	Lbs. 31134	Lbs. 14285	Lbs. 30007½	Lbs. 110	Lbs. 800	Lbs. 240	Lbs. 776½	Lbs. 120½	Lbs. 280	Lbs. 21½	Lbs. 3761	Lbs. 918	Lbs. 20	Lbs. 28	Lbs. 1026	Lbs. 350	Lbs. 58	Lbs. 300	Lbs. 110	Lbs. 83236

UN SOUND FOOD.—TABLE SHOWING PLACE OF SEIZURE.

Premises.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Horse Flesh.	Kid.	Sausage.	Canned Fruit.	Canned Meat.	Canned Milk.	Ham.	Tomatoes.	Bacon.	Canned Fish.	Fish.	Fowl.	Beef and Mutton.	Brawn.	Eggs.	No. of Seizures.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lb.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.
Public Slaughter House	2512	14116	884	110	800	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525	41051
Private Slaughter Houses . . .	5228	111	27856	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	845	33255
Retail Shops and Warehouses	70	58	177½	..	..	..	..	776½	120½	280	21½	3761	300	1026	28	350	58	..	110	59	7027
Sausage Factories	715	..	90	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	918	..	8	1903
	31134	14285	3007½	110	800	20	240	776½	120½	280	21½	3761	300	1026	28	350	58	918	110	1437	83236

Unsound Food Condemned for the Following Causes.

No. of Seizures.	Cause of Seizure.	Weight in lbs.
714	Tuberculosis	35780½
381	Asphyxia	21691
68	Decomposition	10248½
12	Abscess	149
70	Parasitic	1376
77	Swine Fever	3976
5	Septicæmia	812
9	Injury	1773
24	Dropsy	3635
2	Fevered	90
2	Tumour	32
3	Jaundice	420
3	Emaciation	508
30	Cirrhosis	418
10	Actinomycosis	914
16	Pleurisy	389
4	Peritonitis	968
2	Pneumonia	24
1	Necrosis	12
1	Immature	20
<hr/> 1434		<hr/> 83236

Total Carcasses Inspected and Number of Visits.

CARCASSES INSPECTED MONTHLY.

	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Calves.	Visits.
January	799	474	211	3	140
February	1176	379	219	..	128
March	1293	321	153	..	133
April	918	237	76	..	140
May	678	321	15	..	115
June	546	244	12	..	120
July	528	269	27	..	112
August	550	483	68	..	105
September	698	608	117	..	121
October	964	836	166	..	148
November	1087	560	178	..	159
December	1894	498	176	..	154
	<hr/> 11111	<hr/> 5230	<hr/> 1418	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 1575

Tuberculosis in Meat.

The following table is a summary of the various types of animals in which Tuberculosis was found.

Description.	Total No. of Seizures.	Whole Carcases and Organs	Parts of Carcase and Organs	Organs Only.
Cows	44	24	6	14
Heifers	15	4	10	1
Bullocks	22	5	15	2
Pigs	512	64	401	47
Total	593	97	532	64

The following table shows the percentage of Pigs found to be affected with Tuberculosis during routine inspection of carcasses since 1911 :—

Year.	Number Inspected.	Diseased.	Percentage.
1911.....	3,559	81	2·3
1912.....	2,628	48	1·8
1913.....	2,778	118	4·2
1914.....	4,046	211	5·2
1915.....	4,681	190	4·0
1916.....	8,121	252	3·1
1917.....	7,475	209	2·8
1918.....	3,430	51	1·5
1919.....	6,075	171	2·8
1920.....	6,925	260	3·75
1921.....	11,111	512	4·6

Inspection of Premises where Food is Prepared.

General supervision has been kept over all premises where food is prepared, namely :—Sausage Factories, Triperies, Cooked Meat Premises and Bacon Curing Premises. There are about 40 of these places in the Borough.

Dairy Inspection.

Cowsheds.

There are seven cowkeepers in the Borough who have 13 shippens, with accommodation for 170 cows. One cowkeeper gave up business and another one was newly registered. The number of cows kept averaged 94. Ninety-one inspections of these premises were made during the year. Three cows were found to be affected with Tuberculosis of the udder, and one cow with generalised Tuberculosis and symptoms of wasting. These cows were removed from the shippens and slaughtered.

Dairies and Milkshops.

Seven hundred and six inspections of the dairies and milkshops have been made during the year. On the whole, these premises have been kept reasonably clean.

Tuberculous Milk.

During the year 1921, 284 samples of milk direct from farms were obtained at railway stations or dairies and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Nineteen of these samples were reported to contain Tubercle Bacilli, this being a percentage of 6·7.

The following table shows the District and number of samples obtained and the percentage of Tuberculous Milk.

District.	Number of samples obtained and submitted for examination.	Number of samples found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.	Per cent Tuberculosis.
Cheshire	104	13	12.5
Lancashire	105	3	2.85
Yorkshire	34	1	3.0
Stafford	13	1	7.7
Wales	1	..	..
Derbyshire	22	..	..
Shropshire	4	1	25.00
Westmoreland	1	..	..
Total	284	19	6.7

The 19 farms where the tuberculous milk was obtained were visited and a total of 433 cows examined. On nine farms one cow, and on one farm two cows, were found to be affected with Tuberculosis of the Udder, and the clinical diagnosis was confirmed by the bacteriological examination of the milk from the diseased cow.

On nine farms, no diseased animals were found. Two of these farmers were dealers in dairy cows and continually changed their stock. On the other farms,

cows had been sold between the date of obtaining the sample and the visit to the farm, usually a period of four weeks. In every case the milk from the farms was proved by bacteriological examination to be free from Tubercle Bacilli after the investigations had been completed.

In addition to the samples of milk, eight samples of cream were obtained and submitted for examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

One sample from a Cheshire creamery was found to cause Tuberculosis. This sample was obtained at a time when the proprietor of the creamery was purchasing cream from a large number of wholesale milk factors in various parts of the country. At the time of the visit to the creamery many of these factors were not sending cream. Samples of cream prepared at the Cheshire factory, and separate samples from the cream which was then being sent to the factory, were obtained, and on examination were found to be free from tubercle bacilli. It is very probable that the Tuberculosis cream was from one of the wholesale creameries which ceased to send cream to Cheshire.

J. D. WHITEHEAD, F.R.C.V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work carried out in the Borough Laboratories during the year 1921.

During the year 1,476 samples have been submitted to me for analysis. Of these 1,364 were taken in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, whilst 112 were submitted by various Corporation Departments.

Of the 1,364 samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 119, or 8·7 per cent, were returned as adulterated. This figure is considerably higher than that for last year, when 6·3 per cent of the samples were found to be adulterated, and is practically the same as that for 1919 when the figure was 8·8 per cent. This high figure is largely accounted for by the number of adulterated whiskey and borax samples. Full particulars of these and other matters are given in the body of the report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. ELSDON,

Borough Analyst.

Municipal Laboratories,

143, Regent Road, Salford.

3rd April, 1922.

SALFORD BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

I. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The total number of Foods and Drugs examined during the year was 1,364. The following table gives complete details concerning the various articles examined :—

TABLE 1.

SAMPLES.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
		Preservatives Only.	Other ways.	
Milk	899	..	80	8.9
Butter	49	..	..	..
Margarine	20	..	..	..
Cheese	8	..	..	..
Lard	30	..	..	..
Self-raising Flour	2	..	..	..
Rice	16	..	..	..
Ground Rice	6	..	..	..
Sago	1	..	..	..
Pearl Barley	3	..	..	..
Oatmeal	1	..	..	..
Table Jelly	1	..	..	..
Baking Powder	3	..	..	..
Custard Powder	4	..	..	..
Egg Substitute	3	..	..	..
Coffee	4	..	..	..
Cocoa	12	..	..	..
Tea	2	..	..	..
Ground Ginger	3	..	..	..
Mustard	3	..	..	..
Pepper	3	..	..	..
Vinegar	1	..	..	..
Desiccated Soup	1	..	..	..
Sugar	2	..	..	..
Cane Syrup	1	..	..	..
Calcined Magnesia	2	..	..	..
Paregoric	1	..	..	..
Olive Oil	1	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil	1	..	..	..
Castor Oil	1	..	..	..

TABLE 1—Continued.

SAMPLES.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
		Preservatives Only.	Other ways.	
Glycerine	1	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	9	..	..	..
Tartaric Acid	9	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine	8	..	1	12.5
Scidlitz Powder.....	1	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	..	..	..
Saltpetre	8	..	1	12.5
Rochelle Salt	7	..	..	..
Zinc Ointment	1	..	..	..
Boric Ointment.....	1	..	..	..
Creosote Ointment	4	..	..	..
Eucalyptus Ointment ...	4	..	..	..
Iodoform Ointment	4	..	..	..
Boric Acid	4	..	..	..
Ammon. Tinc. Quin.....	3	..	..	..
Preservatives	10	..	5	50.0
Glauber Salts	8	..	..	..
Epsom Salts	49	..	..	..
Borax	59	..	17	28.8
Soda Water	8	..	..	..
Scotch Whiskey	25	..	13	52.0
Prescriptions	51	..	2	3.9
Arrowroot.....	2	..	..	..
Shredded Suet.....	1	..	..	..
Dried Milk	2	..	..	..
Total	1364	..	119	8.7

The total number of samples, 1,476, is greater than the number examined in any previous year. The slight falling off in the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act (from 1,410 to 1,364) being more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number of miscellaneous samples (from 51 to 112). The number of samples taken is very much greater than the average number of samples taken in previous years and represents a greater number per thousand of the population than almost any other local authority in the country. Of the 1,364 samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts 119

or 8·7 per cent, were found to be adulterated. Comparative figures for adulteration in previous years are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2.

COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION.

	Total Number of Samples.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1889.....	832	10·1
1890.....	874	5·1
1891.....	901	6·1
1892.....	853	7·4
1893.....	955	6·6
1894.....	765	1·2
1895.....	767	2·3
1896.....	730	4·1
1897.....	791	4·3
1898.....	771	1·9
1899.....	763	3·9
900.....	752	3·7
901.....	760	1·7
902.....	785	1·1
903.....	825	0·6
904.....	826	3·6
905.....	801	1·9
906.....	894	1·7
907.....	890	0·5
908.....	899	0·9
909.....	898	0·6
910.....	956	2·2
911.....	903	2·5
912.....	954	1·8
913.....	944	1·6
914.....	949	2·4
915.....	1174	2·8
916.....	1202	5·8
917.....	1385	1·2
918.....	1237	4·1
919.....	1234	8·8
920.....	1410	6·3
921.....	1364	8·7

Milk.

Eight hundred and ninety-nine samples of milk have been examined during the year, of which 80, or 8·9 per cent, have been returned as adulterated.

The average composition of milks taken during the year will be found in Tables 4, 5 and 6. The average composition of the whole of the milks is given in Table 4. Table 5 gives the composition of Station milks, *i.e.*, the milk delivered by farmers, whilst Table 6 gives the composition of milk delivered in the Borough.

TABLE 3.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Number of samples ..	413	355	351	435	386	539	865	829	981	899
Percentage of Adulteration	3·6	3·4	3·1	4·8	10·1	2·4	3·1	7·1	7·2	8·9

TABLE 4.

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF ALL MILKS, 1921.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
January	108	12·38	3·50	8·88
February	103			
March	82			
April	73	12·41	3·41	9·00
May	71			
June	63			
July	39	12·65	3·58	9·07
August	55			
September	80			
October	101	12·74	3·87	8·87
November	74			
December	50			
TOTAL	899	12·53	3·59	8·94

TABLE 5.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF STATION MILKS, 1921.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
January	41	12.39 { 12.50 12.52 12.21	3.52 { 3.65 3.58 3.37	8.87 { 8.85 8.94 8.84
February	39			
March	54			
April	—	12.45 { — 12.30 12.66	3.31 { — 3.29 3.33	9.14 { — 9.01 9.33
May	19			
June	14			
July	24	12.59 { 12.07 12.90 12.77	3.55 { 3.25 3.77 3.64	9.04 { 8.82 9.13 9.13
August	16			
September	40			
October	22	12.72 { 12.69 12.71 12.79	3.87 { 4.02 3.82 3.79	8.85 { 8.67 8.89 9.00
November	39			
December	18			
TOTAL	326	12.52	3.59	8.93

TABLE 6.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILKS OTHER THAN STATION MILKS, 1921.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
January	67	12.37 { 12.39 12.40 12.25	3.48 { 3.47 3.54 3.36	8.89 { 8.92 8.86 8.89
February	64			
March	28			
April	73	12.40 { 12.40 12.42 12.38	3.43 { 3.49 3.51 3.25	8.97 { 8.91 8.91 9.13
May	52			
June	49			
July	15	12.70 { 12.55 12.73 12.73	3.60 { 3.45 3.69 3.57	9.10 { 9.10 9.04 9.16
August	39			
September	40			
October	79	12.76 { 12.91 12.64 12.50	3.87 { 4.05 3.68 3.62	8.89 { 8.86 8.96 8.88
November	35			
December	32			
TOTAL	573	12.53	3.58	8.95

Table 7 contains figures for the composition of milks sold in Salford for the past eight years. For purposes of comparison a few other figures have been taken from the annual reports of the authorities named together with the figures obtained by the analysis of thousands of samples by Richmond.

TABLE 7.

Place.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
Salford .....1914	196	12.58	3.77	8.81
.....1915	435	12.62	3.78	8.84
.....1916	386	12.41	3.61	8.80
.....1917	539	12.69	3.81	8.88
.....1918	863	12.40	3.63	8.77
.....1919	837	12.44	3.66	8.78
.....1920	1000	12.39	3.53	8.86
.....1921	899	12.53	3.59	8.94
Hull .....1921	543	12.71	3.81	8.90
Bristol .....1921	655	12.34	3.59	8.75
Portsmouth ...1921	651	12.46	3.69	8.77
Stepney .....1921	824	12.30	3.60	8.70
Manchester ...1921	1028	12.40	3.38	9.02
Richmond's (1910	19807	12.62	3.73	8.89
Figures. (1916	14286	12.67	3.82	8.85

These figures show that the composition of the milk sold in Salford has, generally speaking, a satisfactory chemical composition and that it compares favourably with that sold in other districts.

Table 8 contains a list of the samples of milk found to be adulterated together with the action taken in regard to each sample :—

TABLE 8.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK.

No. of sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
26	Contained 90 parts per 100,000 sediment.	} Caution.	Same Wholesale Dealer.
30	Artificially coloured and contained 10 parts per 100,000 sediment.		
32	Artificially coloured and contained 17 parts per 100,000 sediment.		
36	Artificially coloured and contained 4 parts per 100,000 sediment.		
44	Artificially coloured.	Caution.	Undertook not to repeat the offence.
52	Artificially coloured.	Caution.	
60	Deficient 10% fat.	Cautioned by letter.	
5	Contained 6 parts per 100,000 sediment.	} Subsequent samples genuine.	Informal samples.
7	Contained 5 parts per 100,000 sediment.		
37	Contained 6 parts per 100,000 sediment.		
67	Contained 7 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Subsequent samples genuine.	Wholesale Dealer undertook not to repeat the offence. Same farmer as 8954
69	Contained 15 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Subsequent samples genuine.	
70	Artificially coloured.	Personally cautioned	
74	Artificially coloured.	} Same Wholesale Dealer.	Same Wholesale Dealer as 8917.
77	Artificially coloured.		
84	Contained 10 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	Same Wholesale Dealer as 8895.
93	Artificially coloured.		
95	Artificially coloured.		Wholesale Dealer cautioned.
96	Deficient 33% solids-not-fat.	Fined £5 or 26 days.	
97	Artificially coloured.		Same Wholesale Dealer as 8893.
99	Artificially coloured.		
20	Artificially coloured.	Caution.	Samples taken at station found to be of poor quality. Same farmer as 8884. Farm visited.
25	Artificially coloured.	Subsequent samples genuine.	
36	Deficient 6½% fat.	No action.	Subsequent samples genuine.
54	Contained 6 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	
58	Artificially coloured.	Caution.	Wholesale Dealer's samples found to be genuine.
63	Contained 19 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	
81	Artificially coloured and contained 6 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	Wholesale Dealer's samples found to be genuine.

TABLE 8—continued.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
8982	Artificially Coloured.	Caution.	Same farmer as 8980
8987	Contained 12 parts per 100,000 sediment		See 9015 and 9017 for farmer.
8988	Contained 6 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	Farmer's samples taken at Station and found to be genuine.
8989	Contained 12 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	
8990	Artificially coloured and contained 3 parts per 100,000 sediment.		Wholesale Dealer cautioned.
9009	Contained 9 parts per 100,000 sediment.		Subsequent sample genuine.
9015	Contained 9 parts per 100,000 sediment.		
9019	Deficient 3% fat, 2% solids-not-fat and contained 6 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	Farm visited.
9028	Deficient 6½% fat and contained 3 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	Farm visited.
9031	Deficient 6½% fat.	Caution.	
9035	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat and contained 10 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	Farm visited.
9053	Contained 30 parts per 100,000 sediment.	Caution.	
9068	Deficient 6½% fat.	No action.	Subsequent sample genuine.
9271	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.	
9282	Deficient 10% solids-not-fat.	Fined 40s.	
9293	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat.	Fined £15 and £3 costs.	
9324	Deficient 6½% fat.	Caution.	
9326	Deficient 10% fat.	No action.	Supplied by 9293.
9328	Deficient 13% fat.		Same farmer. Farm visited.
9329	Deficient 20% fat.		
9330	Deficient 6½% fat.	"Appeal to Cow" samples below limit.	No further action
9341	Deficient 6½% fat.		
9342	Deficient 6½% fat.	Caution.	
9344	Deficient 6½% fat.		
9361	Deficient 13% fat.	Personally cautioned	Farm visited
9377	Deficient 10% fat.	Caution.	"Appeal to Cow" samples low.
9469	Deficient 13% fat.	Caution.	
9472	Deficient 13% fat and 3½% solids-not-fat.	Caution.	

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

TABLE 8—continued.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK.

No. of sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
73	Deficient 3½% fat and 3½% solids-not-fat.	Caution.	
23	Deficient 10% fat.	"Appeal to Cow" samples poor. No action.	
36	Deficient 16% fat.		Same vendor as 9548 Formal samples found to be genuine.
38	Deficient 6½% fat.	No action.	Formal samples genuine.
8	Deficient 16% fat.	Vendor cautioned.	Same vendor as 9536
7	Deficient 23% fat.	Vendor cautioned.	Subsequent samples genuine.
5	Deficient 6½% fat.	No action.	Formal samples genuine.
4	Contained 25 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.	}	
1	Contained 25 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.		
3	Contained 50 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.		
4	Contained 50 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.		
4	Contained 50 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.		
5	Contained 25 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.		
7	Contained 50 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.		
8	Contained 25 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.		
9	Contained 25 parts per 100,000 potassium nitrate.		
9	Deficient 16% solids-not-fat and 13% fat.	Fined 40s. including costs.	
7	Contained 7½ parts per 100,000 sediment.	}	
8	Contained 10 parts per 100,000		
5	Deficient 18% solids-not-fat.		
1	Deficient 29% solids-not-fat and 16% fat.	}	Retailer of 9961 and 9962.
2	Deficient 29% solids-not-fat.		
60	Deficient 8% fat.		Case dismissed on production of warranty.
8	Deficient 14% fat.	Fined 20s. including costs.	
		Fined £15 including costs.	

As will be seen from the above table a large proportion of the above samples were artificially coloured or dirty. The addition of artificial colouring matter to milk is prohibited by the Milk (England and Wales) Order, 1921. The vendors of various samples were interviewed, the requirements of the law pointed out to them, and, in most cases, they agreed to discontinue the practice. In one or two cases where the dairyman was inclined to continue the practice a little forceful persuasion was used to bring him into line.

A somewhat unusual case of milk adulteration occurred in samples 9774-9809. A similar case has not come under the notice of the writer since 1913. On an investigation being made at the source of supply it was discovered that the farmer had added potassium nitrate to the milk with the object of destroying objectionable odour. During an interview the impression was obtained that farmers generally considered the addition of potassium nitrate to be unobjectionable, whilst they were under the comfortable misapprehension that it could not be detected in the quantities likely to be used. (This particular farmer stated that he had used a half-teaspoonful in 17 gallons of milk, which corresponds roughly with the quantities found).

Samples 9961 and 9962 were consigned to Salford by a Farmers' Association. At the hearing of the summons the defendants pleaded that the milk was supplied on warranty, and that they had not tampered with the milk in any way. The case was therefore dismissed. The farmer who supplied this milk was prosecuted by his own Local Authority and heavily fined.

The policy of visiting farms outlined in the report for 1920 has been continued during the year with satisfactory results.

A proportion of the samples of milk have again been examined for sediment in the manner outlined in previous reports. The figures are given in Table 9, together with those for 1920, for comparison.

TABLE 9.
DIRT IN MILK.

Dirt, Parts per 100,000	1920.		1921.	
	No. of Samples.	Per cent of Whole.	No. of Samples.	Per cent of Whole.
0.0	396	64.5	180	36.2
0.5	98	15.9	78	15.7
1.0	62	10.1	110	22.2
1.5	3	0.5	3	0.6
2.0	29	4.7	8	1.6
3.0	6	1.0	76	15.3
4.0	1	0.2	3	0.6
5.0	6	1.0	4	0.8
6.0	3	0.5	18	3.6
7.0	2	0.3	2	0.4
8.0 .....	..	..	..	..
9.0	3	0.5	3	0.6
10.0	1	0.2	5	1.0
12.0	1	0.2	2	0.4
15.0	1	0.2	4	0.8
20.0	1	0.2	..	..
90.0 .....	..	..	1	0.2
Total	613	100.0	497	100.0

For the present those samples which give a sediment of more than five volumes per 100,000 are being called

adulterated, although from the figures given above this is obviously a very lenient standard and one which must subsequently be made more severe. In those cases where more than this amount has been found the matter has been traced to the responsible person and suggestions made with the idea of improvement. In every case such an improvement has been noticed.

Butter, Margarine, Cheese and Lard.

Forty-nine samples of butter have been examined during the year, all of which have been genuine. Nine samples were preserved with boron preservative which amounted to 0.1 per cent, expressed as boric acid in each case. The percentage of water has varied from 8.5 per cent to 15.0 per cent. The Reichert-Wollny number of the fat has varied from 24.8 to 32.9.

Butter is required to be made entirely from the milk of the cow, and to contain not more than 16 per cent of water. The Departmental Committee on Preservatives in food recommend that the only preservative allowed to be used should be borax or boric acid, in amount not exceeding 0.5 per cent, calculated as boric acid.

Twenty samples of margarine have been examined, all of which have been returned as genuine. A boron preservative has been detected in every case: in seven samples it amounted to 0.1 per cent, in eight samples to 0.2 per cent, and in five samples to 0.3 per cent, expressed as boric acid in each case. The percentage of water has varied from 9.0 per cent to 14.0 per cent.

Eight samples of cheese have been examined, all of which have been passed as genuine. The fat has, in each case, proved to be pure milk fat (the Reichert-Wollny figure varying from 25.3 to 29.8) which has been present to an extent varying from 14.3 per cent to 47.5 per cent.

The fourteen samples of lard have been returned as genuine. They were free from water, rancidity and paraffin, and no foreign fat was detected in any case.

Cereal Foods.

Two samples of self-raising flour have been examined during the year. They have been returned as genuine. Neither of them has contained added mineral matter, and material quantities of arsenic have been absent in both cases.

Of the 16 samples of rice examined, seven, or 44 per cent, have been faced with mineral matter resembling talc. This is a much higher percentage than was found last year. The mineral matter of the unfaced samples has varied from 0.30 per cent to 0.46 per cent, the amount of facing from 0.18 per cent to 0.22 per cent. The only real object in facing rice (it is said to prevent the attacks of weevils, but this has been denied on excellent authority) is to give an appearance of purity and whiteness to the rice, for which a higher price can be demanded from the purchaser. From the point of view of dietetics unpolished rice is undoubtedly better, and it is satisfactory to find that a large proportion of the rice now sold is unpolished.

Of the six samples of ground rice three were free from added mineral matter, containing from 0.32 to 0.48 per cent of ash—the other three samples had been prepared from faced whole rice and contained from 0.54 to 0.74 per cent of ash, the amount of facing varying from 0.15 per cent to 0.26 per cent.

The three samples of pearl barley have been free from mineral facing and excessive mineral matter. The ash has varied from 0.88 to 1.06 per cent.

Drugs.

One hundred and sixty-eight samples of drugs have been examined during the year, of which 19, or 11.3 per cent, have been returned as adulterated. The adulterated samples consisted of borax, tincture of iodine and saltpetre.

The strong tincture of iodine found to be adulterated was an informal sample which was deficient of 74 per cent of iodine. The subsequent formal sample was genuine. On investigation it was found that the weak tincture had been supplied in error. The vendor was cautioned.

A single sample of saltpetre found to be adulterated contained 20 parts of lead per million. It was an informal sample. On being informed, the vendor immediately withdrew the remainder of his stock from sale. No further action was taken.

Seventeen of the 59 samples of borax examined have been returned as adulterated on account of excessive quantities of arsenic being present. The amount of arsenic found in these adulterated samples has varied

from 25 to 450 parts per million expressed as arsenious oxide. During the previous year local vendors had been warned as to the prevalence of adulterated borax, so that during the present year several prosecutions were instituted.

Sample No. 9071 was sold as "Pure Medicinal Borax." It was found to contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of arsenious oxide per pound. The previous informal sample was adulterated in a similar way. The vendor, a qualified pharmacist, was fined one guinea.

Samples Nos. 9087 and 9099 were similarly adulterated. The vendor, a drug store proprietor, was fined one guinea.

Sample No. 9113 contained three grains of arsenious oxide per pound. The case against this vendor was dismissed on account of the fact that he held a warranty. It was considered impossible to take action against the wholesale dealer on a false warranty on account of the fact that, as the warranty was more than six months old, the time allowance under the Summary Jurisdiction Act had expired.

Sample No. 9127 contained $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of arsenious oxide per pound. It was an informal sample. The subsequent formal sample from the same vendor was genuine, so that no prosecution could be instituted. The facts of the case were brought to the vendor's notice.

Samples No. 9305 and 9320 were obtained from the same vendor, a grocer, and contained $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of arsenious oxide per pound. The package was labelled "Refined Borax." The vendor was fined 40s.

Samples 9308 and 9357 contained $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains respectively of arsenious oxide per pound. The summons in this case was withdrawn on payment of costs. The vendors undertook to withdraw the material from sale and to exercise more care in the future.

The remainder of the adulterated samples contained less than half a grain of arsenious oxide per pound. The vendors were informed of the circumstances, whereupon each one of them withdrew the remainder from sale. It is hoped that as a result of these cases the borax sold in the Borough will continue to be of good quality.

Prescriptions.

During the year 51 prescriptions have been taken in accordance with the arrangement made between the Insurance and Health Committees described in the report for the year 1919. Of these, two, or 3.9 per cent, obtained from two vendors, have been found to be adulterated. This is the lowest percentage of adulteration which has been found since prescriptions have been systematically examined.

Sample No. 9387 contained an excess of 20 per cent of the correct quantity of potassium iodide. Sample No. 9389 was deficient of 17 per cent of the correct quantity of sodium salicylate. No legal proceedings were taken in either case, but the facts were reported to the Insurance Committee, who interviewed the vendors.

Preservatives.

On account of the number of samples of borax found to be adulterated, it was considered desirable to examine

the preservatives used in various places in the Borough where cooked meat was prepared. As a result of the examination of 10 samples of such preservatives, five were found to be adulterated with quantities of arsenious oxide varying from one-tenth of a grain to three grains of arsenious oxide per pound. The use of this preservative was immediately stopped, and the wholesale dealers, and later the manufacturers, were acquainted with the facts. The trouble had arisen through the use of borax for food purposes which was only intended for commercial use, and brought about through the ignorance of the users. Every one concerned immediately undertook to use, in future, borax of B.P. quality. The samples subsequently taken have shown great improvement.

Whiskey.

A sample of Scotch whiskey received from the Police was found to contain 3 per cent of added water. The vendor was fined £2. As a result of this case, 18 informal samples of whiskey were taken, of which six were found to be adulterated, containing from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 9 per cent of added water respectively. Formal samples were taken from each of the vendors selling the adulterated samples, and all six were again found to be adulterated, the percentages of water varying from 3.8 to 12 per cent. The vendors of these samples were prosecuted; three of them were fined £10 each, the other three £15 each.

These are the first samples of whiskey that have been taken for some years. They formed an excellent illustration of the great likelihood of increased adulteration when the number of samples taken is small.

2.—SAMPLES UNDER THE MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a) No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	899	0
Cream	0	0

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(i.) Correct statements made.....	1
(ii.) Statements incorrect.....	0
Total	<u>1</u>

(iii.) Percentage of preservative found in each sample: 0.19%.

Percentage stated on Statutory label.

To contain not more than .5 per cent boric acid preservative.

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

(i.) Above 35 per cent	1
(ii.) Below 35 per cent	0
	<u>1</u>

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved

Cream in Article V. (1) and in the proviso in Article V. (2) of the regulations have not been observed:—

None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken:—

None.

Miscellaneous Samples.

One hundred and twelve samples have been sent in by various Corporation Departments during the year. These included, forty-one samples of water, nineteen samples of human milk, nine samples of dried milk, ten samples of paint materials and eight samples of borax.

Twenty-four samples of water were taken from ordinary service taps in the Borough, and represent both the Thirlmere and Woodhead supplies. The average results obtained are set out in the following table:—

PARTS PER 100,000.

	Thirlmere.	Woodhead.
Total Solid Matter	3·2	6·6
Free Ammonia	0·002	0·003
Albumenoid Ammonia.....	0·005	0·008
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hours at 27 deg. Cen.)..	0·103	0·160
Combined Chlorine	0·8	1·2
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	0·2	0·1

These results show that both supplies are of excellent quality.

Three samples were taken from the River Goyt, near Nab Top Sanatorium, Marple, in connection with the installation of the sewage disposal plant.

Six samples were taken from various houses in the Borough after they had been standing in the lead service pipes all night. In no case was there any serious amount of lead discovered.

The 19 samples of human milk have been examined for the Child Welfare Department. These samples have had the following average composition:—

Total Solids	9.52
Fat	2.25
Solids-not-fat	7.27

Ten samples of paint material were examined for the Borough Engineer's Department in connection with various unsatisfactory materials. In some cases serious adulteration was discovered.

The eight samples of borax were examined in connection with the investigation into the purity of preservatives mentioned earlier in this report. Several of them, which were contaminated with arsenic, were returned to the manufacturer.

Four samples of margarine have been examined for Ladywell Sanatorium. They have all been of satisfactory quality.

The other miscellaneous samples (eight samples of water, five samples of milk, two solutions from rubber works, one prescription, one feeding cake, one sample of coal, two samples of brawn, four samples of preservative, one sample of butter, one sample of shoddy, one sample of sodium carbonate crystals, one sample of ointment and one sample of prepared opium) do not call for any special mention.

SECTION VII.

CHILD WELFARE AND SUPERVISION OF
MIDWIVES.

The Staff consists of three Lady Medical Officers (one part time), an Assistant Inspector of Midwives, 18 Health Visitors, a Masseuse, and six clerks. It is the duty of the Medical Officers to conduct all examinations of mothers and children attending at the Clinics and at the Centres, and, in addition, to supervise the visiting and conduct the administrative work of the Department. Each Health Visitor is allotted a district, to the visiting of which most of her time is devoted, and a record is kept of all details connected with the sanitary state of the house and the health of its occupants. In addition, the Health Visitors carry on the work at the various Mothers' Centres in the Borough.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

During the year 1921, 15 Wards have been visited by the Health Visitors, namely, Trafford, Ordsall, Charlestown, Islington, St. Thomas', Crescent, Trinity, St. Paul's, Regent, St. Matthias', Albert Park, Seedley, Grosvenor, Hope and Weaste.

The following table gives the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in the various Wards, the number of babies and expectant mothers visited, and the number of nuisances referred to the Health Department during 1921 :—

TABLE C.W. 1.

Wards.	Total No. of Visits to Homes in 1921.	First Visits to Homes of Babies.	No. of Visits to Expectant Mothers.	Nuisances Reported to Health Committee
Albert Park ...	1818	437	40	..
Grosvenor	3304	380	163	..
Trinity	3507	263	71	1
St. Matthias ...	3341	320	119	40
Crescent	2821	354	127	3
Islington	3416	338	45	5
Regent	2306	315	76	9
Ordsall	2668	394	26	..
Trafford	3060	344	117	..
Charlestown ...	2659	468	87	..
St. Thomas	2594	312	81	..
St. Paul's	2514	409	61	..
Seedley	3146	431	98	58
Hope	2761	396	39	9
Weaste	900	198	15	..
(11 months)				
	40815	5359	1165	125

The following is a summary of the work done in Salford by the Visitor employed by the Manchester Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association :—

January to December, 1921.

House to House..... 673

Special 23

Child Welfare Centres.

There are three branches of the Salford Mothers' Guild in the Borough, namely, Ordsall, Rosamond Street and John Street, Pendleton. At each of these, owing to the generous help of private persons, expectant and nursing mothers are able to obtain dinners on every full working day of the week at a nominal price, of which every advantage is taken.

Other Centres are Langworthy Road, Enys Street, Woodbine Street, Regent Road, Teneriffe Street and Irlams-o'-th'-Height (opened June, 1921).

At each Centre, an afternoon is set apart for the weighing of the children; all children are medically examined at their first attendance and periodically afterwards, and, in addition, any children who are not gaining satisfactorily, or are ailing, are examined. Expectant mothers who are in need of advice are also seen.

On other days at Ordsall, Rosamond Street, John Street, and Enys Street, practical classes and demonstrations are held in sewing, and at John Street and Rosamond

Street classes are also held in cookery and the general hygiene of pregnancy and of the infant.

The Health Visitor for the district in which the Centre is situated helps with the classes, and other helpers assist in caring for the babies, so that the mothers may enjoy the benefit of the lessons undisturbed. Much interest has been taken in these classes during the past year.

The following figures show the number of attendances at the Clinics and various Centres during the year 1921 :—

TABLE C.W. 2.

CLINICS & CENTRES	No. of New Cases.		No. of New Cases.		Total Attendances.				Grand Total Attend- ances.	Consultations.			
	Children.		Mothers.		Mothers.		Children.			Children.		Mothers.	
	Under 1.	Over 1.	Expect- ant.	Nursing.	Expect. ant.	Nursing.	Under 1.	Over 1.		Under 1.	Over 1.	Expect- ant.	Nursing.
C.W. Clinic	842	685	284	365	962	1079	3289	3286	8616	3289	3286	962	1079
Dock Mission Hall	226	64	11	214	24	2402	2441	526	5393	439	212	24	65
(now Ordsall)													
Chapel Street	295	60	18	283	32	2727	2772	578	6109	496	217	32	141
John Street, Pendleton..	263	57	9	254	17	2849	2890	583	6339	494	221	17	65
Seedley	337	79	12	317	23	3903	3949	753	8628	437	209	23	59
Enys Street	338	93	10	282	22	3346	3506	940	7814	507	352	22	76
Regent Road	360	173	1	310	1	2200	2314	512	5027	622	280	5	59
Woodbine Street	285	96	10	221	30	2547	2637	592	5806	499	196	16	125
Teneriffe Street	451	97	..	373	..	3046	3143	240	6429	334	22	..	14
Teneriffe Street Clinic....	517	337	79	145	177	351	3443	1843	5816	1652	971	155	305
Ilkams-o'-th'-Height	116	29	7	98	9	735	788	163	1695	216	72	9	27
(7 months)	4030	1770	441	2862	1297	25187	31172	10016	67672	8985	6038	1265	2015

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

There are two Clinics in the Borough, namely, Regent Road and Teneriffe Street, Broughton, the latter having been opened in October, 1920.

At these Clinics special facilities are available for the examination and treatment of ailing children requiring more frequent medical supervision than can be provided for at the Centres held weekly. Thursday in each week is set apart for expectant and nursing mothers who require medical advice for themselves. Thus, skilled attention is available for the child from the time of its conception to the time at which it is passed on to the care of the School Medical Officer.

The Clinics are open five mornings per week. When the children improve, they are passed on to the Centre nearest to their homes. Also any children attending one or other of the Centres, who require treatment, are referred to the nearest Clinic.

All cases attending at the Clinics and Centres are "followed up" in the homes by the Health Visitors, who help the patients to carry out the instructions given.

Milk Scheme.

Many very deserving cases have been assisted under the above scheme, and the admirable results are increasingly evident, the individual improvement of the babies being observed as they are brought to the various centres to be weighed each week.

During the past year, however, the assistance we have been able to give has been very limited, owing to the cutting down of expenses by the Ministry of Health, which necessitated assistance only being granted to sick children and mothers instead of to deserving cases who originally came below the "poverty line."

Up to the end of December, 1921, assistance has been given to 1,594 applicants, free milk being granted to 1,424 and milk at part-pay to 170.

Massage.

During the current year a whole-time Masseuse has been employed at the Clinics and at John Street, Rosamond Street, Ordsall and Enys Street.

The results of the treatment in all cases where mothers will continue to bring the children regularly and for a sufficient length of time are very satisfactory, and complete cures have been effected in a good number of cases, as will be seen by the figures in the statement below. Quite a large number still retained on our books are practically ready for discharge.

Most of the mothers take a keen interest in this work, and are very willing to carry out the advice given to them with regard to the children who are receiving treatment.

During the year 1921 the following cases have been dealt with :—

Clinics and Centres.	No. of Regular Cases.	No. of Casual Cases.	Cases Discharged Cured.
Regent Road	150	90	35
John Street	25	27	4
Rosamond Street	17	41	3
Teneriffe Street	23	64	6
Enys Street	22	68	4
Ordsall	20	37	5
TOTAL	257	327	57

Seventeen of the above cases were transferred to Gartside Street.

Midwives Act.

There are 63 midwives on the register in Salford ; 2 are connected with public institutions, 5 are not practising, 6 others are maternity nursing—leaving 50 practising midwives, of whom 44 reside within the Borough.

PARTICULARS OF QUALIFICATIONS.

	Bona-fides.	St. Mary's Hospital.	London Obstetrical Society	Central Midwives Board.	Total.
Practising Midwives	3	9	9	29	50
Non-practising Midwives.....	—	1	2	2	5
Maternity Nursing	2	—	—	4	6
Institution Nurses	1	—	—	1	2
Totals	6	10	11	36	63

The midwives are regularly visited, and their books, instruments, &c., inspected by the Lady Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer, and the midwives are encouraged to consult with the Medical Officer when cases of difficulty arise. During the year 7 midwives removed from the district, 4 of these from the Royal District Nurses' Home, The Crescent. 7 midwives were newly registered. The total number of births during 1921 was 6,037 ; 4,756 of these, or 79 per cent, were attended by midwives, and 955, or 21 per cent, by medical practitioners. In 346 of the confinements attended by doctors, midwives were also engaged to attend as maternity nurse. 18 cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year ; 1 occurred in connection with a miscarriage ; in 1 case a midwife was engaged as maternity nurse ; 2 were doctors' cases, and 1 occurred in Hope Hospital. Of the remaining 14 cases, 2 had 2 cases each, and 8 midwives 1 case each. 2 cases were attended by St. Mary's Hospital Nurses. They were thoroughly enquired into, and every care taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

On notification, each case is inspected. The house is visited by the Assistant Supervisor of Midwives and the patient removed by Doctor's orders (except in one or two special cases), to Ladywell Sanatorium or Hope Hospital. Full details are taken from someone in the house in authority, *re* onset, etc., and questions asked as to the Midwife's regular visiting, cleanliness, etc. The patient's bedding is taken away for fumigation, and the room disinfected. The house is visited later to see that disinfection is satisfactory. The Midwife is interviewed

and particulars taken of the case, also a resumé of any work done since last seeing the infected person. She is temporarily suspended in order that she may go to the Disinfecting Station to have a disinfecting bath, and have her clothes, instruments and bag fumigated. Should she have visited other patients, not being aware of infection at the time, these are seen by the Assistant Supervisor, temperature and pulse taken, and their condition generally noted. The Midwife is warned to take special precautions regarding them, to watch carefully, and send for the doctor without delay if at all anxious about them. In a case of suspected Sepsis, the Midwife sends for the Doctor, reports to the Health Office, and is temporarily suspended until she hears the Doctor's decision, or as an alternative she may devote herself to the one patient, and pass on her other duties to another Midwife.

1 midwife was reported to and censured by the Local Supervising Authority for neglecting to comply with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

8 midwives were disinfected at Mode Wheel on account of having been in contact with a notifiable infectious disease other than puerperal fever; and 6 midwives were instructed to take disinfecting baths at home.

1689 notifications of calling in medical practitioners have been received, the causes being the following:—

Abnormal Presentations.....	59
Deformed Pelvis	20
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	39

Placenta Prævia	8
Postpartum Hæmorrhage.....	15
Uterine Inertia.....	27
Obstructed labour, or requiring instrumental assistance	311
Retained Placenta or Membranes	48
Ruptured Perineum	367
Rise of Temperature	27
Eclampsia	5
Premature Birth	69
Miscarriage and Abortion	16
Inflammation of Eyes	255
Other causes relating to Mother	236
" " Child.....	187
Total	1689

11 notifications of contact with infectious disease were received.

71 notifications of artificial feeding, 112 still-births and 6 deaths of infants were notified by midwives during the year.

Investigation of Stillbirths and Infant Deaths.

Each case is thoroughly investigated by the Assistant Supervisor of Midwives.

As practically every mother now receives Antenatal care where there is a history of previous Stillbirth, the mother is advised to seek medical advice from her own Doctor, the Welfare Clinics, St. Mary's Hospital, or other kindred institutions, and in most cases this advice is followed out.

Out of the 112 cases last year there were :—

6 Abnormal presentations.

49 Premature.

- 13 with history of previous Stillbirth.
- 16 B.B.A. (five of these were macerated).
 - 2 cases of one twin. 1 case of both.
- 47 Macerated.
 - 2 cases of Craniotomy.
 - 3 cases of A.P.H. Placenta Prævia.

Infant Deaths.

6 Infant Deaths occurred in the practice of Midwives, and of these :—

- 1 was overlaid.
- 5 were found dead in bed (4 natural causes, 1 convulsions).
- Inquests were held in each case.

Where it is thought necessary, the Assistant Supervisor attends the inquests.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year 1921, 80 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, 28 of these being notified or re-notified by the Medical Staff of the Royal Eye Hospital.

Of the 80 cases notified—

- 65 occurred in the practice of midwives.
 - 1 was attended by both doctor and midwife.
 - 2 were doctors' cases.
 - 3 were born in St. Mary's Hospital.
 - 3 were notified from Hope Hospital.
 - 6 were attended by St. Mary's Hospital Nurses.

These cases are visited, on notification, by the Assistant Inspector of Midwives, and where necessary

a District Nurse is sent to give treatment under doctor's orders.

In 46 cases both eyes were affected, and in 32 cases one was affected. 2 cases in Salford Union not seen by Supervisor; one of these transferred to Manchester. There were 4 very bad cases, of which 1 died; this baby lost the right eye, and died of bronchitis. 11 bad cases, and 65 slight cases. 21 cases were referred to the District Nurses, who paid 1,173 visits. 320 visits were paid by the Assistant Supervisor of Midwives, who also visits all cases of inflammation of the eyes notified under the Midwives Act. 3 cases were admitted as Inpatients to Hospital.

Of the 80 cases—

73 recovered, no injury to sight.

3 died (2 of convulsions, 1 of bronchitis).

1 was transferred to Manchester from the Union.

1 had an ulcer on right eye, but the Royal Eye Hospital Surgeon says sight is unimpaired.

1 ulcer on right eye, sight slightly affected.

1 in Salford Union, not seen.

As the midwives are all very anxious to avoid any trouble with regard to eyes, they are prompt in sending for medical help at the least sign of discharge or inflammation, so that the majority of cases are quite slight.

HILDA K. BRADE-BIRKS,

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Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

TABLE C.W. 3.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

WARD.	Still Births Notified.	Total Live Births Notified.	Births Notified by Midwives.	Births Notified by Medical Prac- titioners.	Births Notified by Parents and other persons.	Births in St. Mary's Hospital and Salford Union.	Live Births Not Notified.
Kersal	7	318	180	102	22	14	9
Albert Park ...	8	405	290	88	3	24	8
Grosvenor	13	376	311	51	2	12	2
St. Matthias'...	10	367	310	31	2	24	5
Trinity	11	282	221	44	—	17	10
Rescent	19	334	304	8	2	20	5
Slington	14	314	253	28	1	32	4
Regent	11	333	297	5	12	19	5
Ordsall	21	412	339	35	7	31	8
Trafford	6	342	310	3	11	18	1
Charlestown ...	15	453	415	12	6	20	4
St. Thomas' ..	7	311	282	5	6	18	6
St. Paul's	13	383	364	3	4	12	—
Bedley	17	507	430	24	22	31	7
Heaste	15	298	268	5	8	17	8
Hope	31	416	255	91	39	31	10
	218	5851	4829	535	147	340	92

TABLE C.W. 4.

SUMMARY.

BIRTHS.

Registered: Legitimate, 5,731; Illegitimate, 306; Total, 6,037.
 Notified: Live births, 5,851; Still births, 218; Total, 6,069.
 By Midwives, 4,829; by Parents, Doctors, and other persons, 682.

INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR).

Number: Legitimate, 585; Illegitimate, 56; Total, 641.
 Rate per 1,000 births: Legitimate, 102; Illegitimate, 183; Total, 106.

MIDWIVES.

No. practising in district: Trained, 50; Untrained, 3.
 No. of visits paid: Routine and special, 321.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during year:—

To Expectant Mothers: First visits, 60; Total visits, 1,165.

To Children: First visits, 5,359; Total visits, 40,815.

To Mothers and Children: Total visits, 41,980.

	No. of cases notified.	No. of visits.	No. of cases nursed.	No. of cases removed to hospital.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	80	320	21	3
Puerperal Fever	18	—	—	12
Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—